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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE CONDITION OF THE MASSES IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

IT is some years since the "Condition-of-the-people-of-England question" was announced as the one great question alone worthy of occupying the attention of every man who aspired to the rank of a statesman and a philosopher. In the interval that has elapsed, the question has lost none of its importance. On the contrary, its urgency has been augmented from day to day. The increase of population—the added keenness of competition—the intensity of the struggle for mere subsistence, which grows with our civilisation, and with the numbers of the people, have all combined to invest the subject with a practical and abiding interest. Not only in the densely-peopled cities of Great Britain, and in the swarming potato-fields of Ireland, has a kindred subject inspired fear in the minds of those who make politics their study. The whole of Europe, with some few exceptions, offers the same problem for solution. The more civilised the nation, the greater is the urgency of the danger that menaces society from the growing numbers of the multitudes who are compelled to live by their labour, but that too often find none to employ them. We have seen the terrible convulsions to which the subject has given birth in France; and the chaos of ideas, passions, delusions, and frenzies, which it has let loose to astonish and to alarm Europe.

The sad experience of that country will not be without its uses to us. We shall read in their book. We shall learn from their lesson. The wisdom they acquire in sorrow and suffering will extend to us. We shall grow wiser by their faults. Hitherto, we have escaped with comparative impunity, and have not had to pass through any such fiery and disastrous ordeal as that of their last revolution. The immense and rapid growth of our commercial and manufacturing systems, which have in all ordinary times found productive employment for the great bulk of our people, and the existence of a Poor-Law (an ancient institution, founded long anterior to the present circumstances of society), have, by their combined operations, enabled us to weather all the social or poli-

tical storms which have, from time to time, arisen in our country. France has never had such safety-valves as these. She has never established a poor-law to provide for the minority of her labouring classes, when old age, sickness, or calamity rendered them unable to find work for themselves. She has never had a manufacturing development, such as ours, to give remunerative employment to the great majority of her industrious classes. She has, moreover, to her own cost and sorrow, as well as to those of Europe, been a warlike nation—a people of wealth expenders, rather than of wealth producers. Our case has been different. We, too, have been warlike; and we are paying, and must continue to pay, the penalty. But if we have greatly expended, we have immensely produced. Of our Poor-Law, it may safely be said, that however burdensome it may be its weight, and however demoralizing it may have been before its recent unpopular but most necessary amendment, it enabled Great Britain to preserve her institutions amid the rise and fall of nations, and amid political convulsions unparalleled in the history of the world. By acknowledging the right of all men to live, without, at the same time, recognising the duty of the state to provide work for all men, we solved, if not quite effectually, at all events, temporarily and safely, the problem of modern society in Europe. That problem is the peaceful and industrious existence of large multitudes upon a confined area. There are symptoms somewhat painfully apparent, that, without a very considerable increase of our trade, the old expedient of a Poor-Law may prove insufficient in the future, however sufficient it may have proved in the past, to preserve us from social calamity; but they are symptoms only. France, unluckily for herself, and perhaps providentially for us, is in the very thick of the difficulty. Against her will, she has made an attempt to solve the problem by means of a change in her form of Government. The working classes have been taught to regard this change as the mere preliminary to those social re-arrangements which are to re-construct society upon the broad and equitable basis of a fair day's wages for a fair day's work for every man whatsoever. The doctrine of the "Organisation of Labour" has been propounded. Theorists have

taken up the practical subject—so full of difficulties. It is easy to see that France will fail in the attempt. The great reason is that perfect success is impossible. If it were possible, France has not as yet entered upon the track of truth. She does not seem inclined to take experience for her guide; and, unhappily for her, she is not in a condition to do so, even if she were inclined. The evil has ramifications which no laws can reach, or changes of Government eradicate. To establish a poor-law upon the English system amid a nation of small landed proprietors, many of them little better than paupers themselves, would be a task which it would be useless to attempt. To rival Great Britain in manufacturing industry, and thereby provide remunerative employment for the people, would be somewhat easier. It would, at all events, be a possible undertaking. But it would require much more than the lifetime of a generation; and a more slow and cautious development than France at this present moment can afford. Commerce and manufactures cannot be forced. We can no more make a prosperous manufacturing nation in a day, than we can raise an oak from an acorn in the same period. The Communists and others in France, pretending to the title of social philosophers, have imagined other and more sudden remedies. They have seen, as we all see, the danger of allowing large masses of the people to increase in numbers and in poverty at the same time, and have thought to remedy the evil by a rapid process which they call Communism, Socialism, Icarianism, Owenism, or Fourierism. All these "isms" differ widely in some respects, but agree in their praises of co-operation or union as the new bond of society, and in the anathemas they launch against "Competition." M. Thiers, who seems to be to France in September what M. Lamartine was in March—"the bright particular star" of his age—has, in the debates on the Constitution, done ample justice upon this theory. He has shown that it offers no solution of the difficulty; that an "organisation of labour" upon the popular principle is a delusion pregnant with disappointment and misery. He has shown that if every man had a right to demand work from the State, the State would have a right



"SURPRISE." THE WINNER OF THE GREAT ST. LEGER, DONCASTER, 1848.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

to demand work from every man; and that the realisation of the project would end in the slavery of the people. It is clear as algebra that if the State is to furnish work, it must be allowed to prescribe the sort of work to be done, and the locality in which it is to be carried on. If the State must find work for five hundred thousand men, and has none to give them in France, it must be allowed as a matter of logical as well as practical necessity to give it them in Algeria, if it has reason to believe that in Algeria these men can be profitably employed. There is no escape from the dilemma. Every bargain has two sides. If the workman be master of the State to compel work, the State must be master of the workman to compel the kind of work and the locality of its exercise. In other words, the workmen must be slaves; and the world would once again behold such a state of slavery as that which existed among the nations of antiquity, and by which every man was converted into a machine in the hands of the ruler or rulers of the people.

In fact the "Organisation of Labour" is as "old as the hills." It built the Pyramids of Egypt, and terraced the mountains of Peru. It existed amid the semi-civilisation of Eastern and Western antiquity; and to restore it now would be to drive society backwards, instead of urging it forwards. The organisation of labour, and the right to demand labour after the fashion of the French Communists, would be but slavery under a new name. M. Thiers has shown this effectively, and in so far he has done great service to the cause of common sense and rational liberty throughout the world. But, in exposing the errors of Communism, or bee-hive humanity, he has propounded no remedy of his own for an undoubted and increasing evil. He has proved the Communists to be wrong in the remedy they propose; but he has not disproved the disease, or even hinted at the true means of restoring society to a healthful state. He has not rendered justice to the principle of co-operation for the purposes of productive labour. This principle, we firmly believe, is calculated to be of immense service to all countries where land is scarce and population numerous, and more especially to France, where the extreme subdivision of property has rendered so many men, that ought to be hired labourers at good wages, the under-paid and under-fed cultivators of their own miserable plots of ground. Neither has he dwelt, as a philosopher and statesman should have done, upon the war fever, that lies like an incubus upon Europe. M. Thiers is a war statesman, and therefore he ignores this portion of the subject, and is, in his own way, as mischievous a man as M. Prudhon, M. Pierre Leroux, or any other crack-brained enthusiast of the beehive school. As clear-headed men as M. Thiers, who have not been infected as he is with the war mania, trace most of the evils which afflict Europe to the mutual jealousy of the various States that compose it—a jealousy which forces them to keep up large armies, wage war, contract debt, and burden all posterity with liabilities that wise States would never have contracted. More work and more trade, and the emigration of large masses to new countries which shall in their turn become customers for the produce of this increased work and trade—these are the practicable remedies for the sufferings of the masses, both in England and France. While all the nations of Europe employ under the name of soldiers large and increasing multitudes of unproductive men to consume the fruits of the labour of the industrious, poverty and suffering must exist amid the people. All the states of Europe not only maintain and perpetuate this system, but groan under the accumulation of debt which it has entailed upon them during the last two centuries. We suffer for the errors of our forefathers; and we continue the error in our own persons. M. Michel Chevalier, the most formidable opponent that the Communists have yet encountered, is fully alive to this gangrene in the heart of Europe. In his famous reply to M. Louis Blanc, he says:—

"This immense display of military armaments with which all Governments surround themselves, whether to frighten each other, or to keep down their subjects, is paid out of national capital, and lost for the nation. The military expenditure of three-fourths or five-sixths of modern states is a sterile outlay, a criminal onslaught on capital—the material instrument of social progress—a hateful enjoyment with which the spirit of domineering indulges itself."

"In their ambition, the Sovereigns of Europe have constantly kept up, each in his own dominions, a military establishment of exaggerated dimensions, waiting, like Louis XIV., to repeat it on the deathbed. It is in this way that hitherto European Governments have been devouring the very substance out of which are formed the greatness and prosperity of nations; and it is thus that, after several centuries devoted to labour with great ardour and tolerable intelligence, Europe finds herself still so poor."

M. Thiers, in his speech, said nothing so truly wise as this. It is because France, with all her schemes for the improvement of the social condition of the masses, is still so deeply and so perniciously imbued with the military spirit, that we despair so much more of her being enabled to effect any good for the great majority of her people, than we do of the efforts of England or any other country in the same cause. We do not imagine that either France or England can put an end to the war system in Europe; but until that system be abolished, or greatly modified, we do not think that Emigration, Organisation of Labour, or Poor-laws will do much to improve the social condition of the multitude in any country. With extended trade, increased labour in all the productive arts, and the abolition of war establishments, there would be no need of speculative theories such as those which M. Thiers has undertaken to demolish, to increase civilization, and to add to the happiness and social welfare of all classes. Let us hope that in due time France and all other countries will grow wiser in this respect; and that wealth and the means of subsistence will increase in a greater ratio than population. If so, the great problem will be solved, and a new era will indeed dawn upon humanity."

#### SURPRISE.

THE WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER, DONCASTER, 1848.

"SURPRISE," who has not only won the St. Leger, but also the Derby, in the present year—a rare instance of twin success—is a bay horse, sixteen hands one inch high; head lean, and tapering towards the nose, and a little white in the forehead; strong and straight neck, good shoulders, immense muscular arms; powerful back, somewhat drooping towards the tail, which is thin; strong quarters, immense thighs and gaskins, good sound legs and feet. He is stated in *Bell's Life in London* to be the first horse that has won the Derby and Leger since the year 1800, when those feats were accomplished by Mr. Wilson's "Champion." "Surprise" was bred in 1845, by Lord George Bentinck.

THE LORD MAYOR'S ANNUAL VISIT TO CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Thursday, being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the Governors of the various Royal Hospitals, attended divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street. The service was preached by the Rev. Samuel John Phillips, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, from 1 Peter iv. 10—"As every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God." After the service, the party proceeded to the great hall of Christ's Hospital, where the annual orations were delivered, commencing with those by the four senior scholars who are about to proceed to the Universities—"On the Benefits of the Royal Hospitals." They were delivered, in Latin, by C. D. Craven, second Grecian, proceeding to Lincoln College, Oxford; in English, by D. W. Thompson, third Grecian, proceeding to Trinity College, Cambridge; in Greek, by R. Black, fourth Grecian, proceeding to Pembroke College, Cambridge; and in French, by J. L. Hammond, first Grecian, proceeding to Trinity College, Cambridge. Seven other of the senior scholars, viz.—A. Sweeting, H. C. Heilbrow, L. Craven, T. Holbrow, J. Gill, H. C. P. Jones, and G. H. Croath, then delivered poems in Greek, Latin, and English. The hall was completely crowded, the greater part of the company consisting of elegantly-dressed ladies.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The elections of three members of the National Assembly for the Department of the Seine formed the chief political topic of the week in Paris; and it will be seen from the result given below that the "Red" Republicans have not been indifferent in discharging the functions of their anarchical mission, as one Socialist at least, and that stumbling-block of the Republic, Prince Louis Napoleon, have been returned.

Throughout the week Paris was in a great state of excitement. On Saturday ast a violent discussion took place in the National Assembly, which throws much light on the tone of feeling among the Moderate majority, who are, in fact, only Republicans for the nonce. For some days previously, uneasiness was excited among the members of this party in the Chamber, by rumours of certain *rapprochements* which were manifested between Gen. Cavaignac and the leaders of those parties in the Chamber which their opponents designate by the names of the Mountain and the Red Republic; and these alarms were augmented by a report circulated, to the effect that the chief of the Executive had held private communications with a number of members of the Assembly connected with the above-mentioned parties, and in their confidence; that a project was entertained of constituting these members into Government Commissioners, to be sent into the departments for the purpose of republicanising them, or in effect doing, in person, what the notorious circulars of M. Ledru-Rollin were intended to effect before the convocation of the Assembly. These rumours assumed a consistency on Friday, which left no doubt of their being well-founded. In fact the deputation into the provinces, for the purpose of conciliating public opinion, and to enlighten the population as to the real intentions of the National Assembly and of the Government, was said to be absolutely necessary in consequence of the reaction which had been produced against the Republic by the horrible insurrection of June, the emission of certain Socialist doctrines, the state of trade, and the consequent distress amongst the labouring classes.

Meanwhile the Club of the Rue de Poitiers held a meeting to take into consideration this subject, and it was decided that the question should be raised in the Assembly, and hence the discussion above mentioned. The Minister of the Interior, M. Sénard, in answer to M. Baze, admitted in substance that the measure adverted to had been decided on by the Government; and the announcement by M. Marie, Minister of Justice, that, if a vote of the Assembly were not given to sanction the measure, the Government would resign, was followed by a scene which it is totally impossible to describe. The members rushed from their benches to the floor; a dense mass collected round the Ministerial bench; all spoke together; the noise became stunning, and the confusion and uproar quite indescribable. M. Marrast, President of the Assembly, who did not occupy the chair on the occasion, was in the midst of the crowd, vainly endeavouring to conciliate and pacify. At length M. Pagnier, who, as Vice-President, occupied the chair, put on his hat, and the sitting was suspended. The Ministers then rose from their bench and left the Assembly in a body, accompanied by M. Marrast, and were absent for nearly an hour. During this interval they deliberated in a private room, and it was fully expected that the resignation of the Government would be the result. A member of the moderate party had, however, meanwhile, drawn up the following resolution:—"The Assembly having heard the explanations of the Ministers, leaves to the responsibility of the Executive Government the appreciation of the measure they have proposed, and passes to the order of the day." The intention of this resolution was to avoid a direct vote of censure on the Government, and to recommend it to reconsider the project, after having learned, as it did on that occasion, the sense of the Assembly upon it. This draft was sent in to the Ministers as an olive branch. On returning to the house, and the Vice-President, M. Pagnier, resuming the chair, General Cavaignac was in the act of ascending the tribune, for the purpose, as was understood, of resigning, when he was prevented by M. Marrast, President of the Assembly, who immediately ascended the tribune himself, and without preface read and proposed the above resolution, which was adopted by an immense majority of the Assembly, on the understanding that the offensive project contemplated by the Government would be abandoned. The Assembly then separated amidst a scene of the strongest confusion, tumult, and agitation.

The number of insurgents of June confined on the 15th of September was—

Prisoners in good health	..	..	..	1880
Ditto sick	..	..	..	415
Women	..	..	..	155
Children	..	..	..	33

Total .. .. .. 2483  
Of the 415 sick, 182 were convalescent wounded, which reduces the number of prisoners labouring under internal, acute, or chronic affections to 233, or about one out of 20.

The *Moniteur* contains a long letter of General Cavaignac refuting two calumnies directed against the memory of his father by the *Mémorial Bordelais*. M. Cavaignac, the Conventionalist, was charged with having seconded a motion made in the Popular Society of Auch, for the purpose of bringing to the scaffold a number of members of the Convention. M. Cavaignac, as chairman of the meeting, had put the question, and hence it was inferred that he had approved and supported it. General Cavaignac cites, in vindication of the memory of his father, the debate which took place on the subject in the Convention, on the 13th Prairial, year III., and which completely exonerated him from the charge. The *Mémorial Bordelais* had further asserted that, whilst the Conventionalist Cavaignac was on a mission at Dax, in the department of the Landes, he had imposed dishonour on the daughter of M. Labarrère, as the condition upon which the life of her father would be saved. General Cavaignac adduces two contradictions of that report, printed in 1816 and 1844, and thus concludes:—

"It is notorious that Mademoiselle Labarrère, who, according to certain bloggraphe, had disappeared from Dax a few days after the death of her father, and had never returned thither, never quitted that town. She there contracted a very honourable marriage; and in 1835 her son, protesting by his proceeding against a calumny that had embittered the domestic repose of his mother as well as that of my father himself, came spontaneously to offer my brother Godefroy the assistance of his talent as a lawyer on his trial before the Court of Peers, and grounded that offer of service on the necessity he felt to repel in common an atrocious imputation."

The special committee appointed to examine the decree of the National Assembly, relative to the indemnity to be paid to the French colonists, in consequence of the abolition of slavery, has terminated its labours. M. Crémieux has been elected to prepare the report. The Government had fixed the indemnity at 90,000,000. (£3,600,000); the committee has increased it to 120,000,000. (£4,800,000), of which two-thirds is to be paid in cash and the remainder in Government Stock. The Minister of Finance warmly opposed the amount as well as the mode of payment recommended by the Committee.

The returns of the different electoral districts of Paris and of the Department of the Seine, known as four o'clock on Wednesday, gave the following results:—Louis Buonaparte, 111,192 votes; Fould, 78,518; Raspail, 66,815; Cabet, 64,815; Thoré, 64,449; Roger, du Nord, 61,460.

The official declaration of the poll was to be made on Thursday.

Prince Louis has been also, it is said, returned for the departments of the Môse, the Yonne, the Orne, the Nord, and the Charente.

##### THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.—The debate on the Constitution was resumed; and the Assembly, after rejecting several amendments, passed the fifth article of the Constitution, viz. "The penalty of death is abolished in political matters." The sixth article of the Constitution was adopted without discussion. It ran thus—"Slavery cannot exist on any French land." The seventh article—"Everybody freely professes his religion, and is entitled, in the exercise of his creed, to an equal protection from the state. The ministers of the religious worship recognised by the state have alone the right to receive a salary from the state" was adopted with an amendment, to the effect that the ministers of worship which might in future be recognised by the state should also be entitled to a salary.

The President subsequently read the 8th Article:—"Citizens have a right to form associations—to assemble peaceably and without arms—to petition and manifest their opinions by means of the press or otherwise. The exercise of those rights has no other limits than the rights or liberty of others and public security. The press can, in no case, be subjected to censorship."

M. Montalembert moved the insertion of the right "to teach freely" in the article, and the suppression of the 9th article, stating that the liberty of teaching should be exercised under the guarantee of the laws and the surveillance of the state, which extended to all establishments of education without any exception.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.—M. Marrast was re-elected President for the ensuing month.

The Assembly voted, without discussion:—1. A project of decree, allowing a credit of 1,000,000 francs for the relief of the necessitous citizens of Paris. 2. Another project, granting a further sum of 1,000,000 francs for the use of charitable institutions throughout France.

The discussion then opened on the project of decree demanding a credit of 50,000,000 francs for the establishment of agricultural colonies in Algeria, which was ultimately adopted.

WEDNESDAY.—The debate on the 8th article of the Constitution was resumed; and M. Montalembert having withdrawn his amendment, others were proposed, and engaged the Assembly during the day.

##### SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 11th inst. announce a Royal decree appointing General Manuel Breton Captain-General of New Castile, in the place of Count Mirasol. The Board instituted for the payment of the notes of the Bank of San Fernando had been installed, and many holders of these notes had already presented themselves to exchange them.

The *Espana*, of the 12th instant, states that, according to letters received from the frontiers, a new civil war is imminent in Navarre, the Basque provinces, and Upper Aragon. It is said that three Montemolinist bands are expected from France, one to be directed towards the mountains of Onate, another in the direction of the Amezcoa, and the third to Sangüesa. It is added that General Elias has planned this expedition.

Cabrer was on the 8th inst. in the neighbourhood of Vich, with a party of 400 men.

General Cordova and his Lieutenant had departed for Catalonia. The General was instructed to crush the insurrection, at any price, before the winter; and should his operations not obtain the desired success, General Narváez would assume the command of the army of Catalonia.

The Bank of San Fernando continued its specie payments, and on the 12th notes had been exchanged to an amount of 700,000 reals. On the 15th letters from Valencia and Lower Aragon, received in Madrid, mentioned that several encounters had already taken place between the troops and the factions, and that the country would soon be pacified.

#### ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY AND PIEDMONT.—The King of Sardinia returned to Turin, during the night of the 13th instant, and published on the next morning the following proclamation to the National Guards:—

When I placed myself at the head of the army which was going to fight for the sacred cause of Italian independence, I confided to you my family and the capital of the kingdom. The fact has demonstrated how worthy you were of my confidence. Your patriotism has proved that you were deserving of the new destinies to which our country is called. When I find myself again amongst you, my heart cannot help expressing to you all my affection and gratitude. At this solemn moment we will give a new example of the concord that has subsisted for many ages in this country between the People and the Prince; and of the concord and mutual confidence which will prove us to be worthy of the liberty and independence to which I have devoted my life, and to the realisation of which all my thoughts, my solicitude, and endeavours are directed.

(Signed) CHARLES ALBERT.

Turin, September 14, 1848.

The amount of the troops ready to enter on a campaign was, on the 3rd, 102,000 effective. It was expected that on the 20th, the day of the expiration of the armistice, it would amount to 145,000. On the 14th the King was still suffering from a slight attack of intermittent fever. On his arrival, however, he held a Cabinet Council, at which it was resolved to confide to a special committee a project for the defence of the city of Turin. A Council of Ministers was held conjointly with the Lombard Consulta, at which it was reported that it was agreed that the armistice should be prolonged for six weeks.

The Sardinian fleet from Venice had arrived at Ancona on the 9th instant. Major-General Della Marmora was on board with the Piedmontese troops.

ROME.—On the 8th the Pope went in procession from his residence of Monte Cavallo to the church of Santa Maria del Popolo, to celebrate the solemn festivity of the Birth of the Virgin Mary. Although a paper had been circulated during the preceding week, inviting the inhabitants to refrain from decorating their windows on the occasion, the festival was very generally observed, and the Pope was in many places received with applause. At one or two points, flowers were strewn on his carriage as it passed in procession.

The accounts from Bologna show that Cardinal Amato was taking energetic measures for the suppression of the sedition movement in that city. An edict had been issued, prohibiting the carrying of arms, and several arrests had been effected. Some apprehensions were, however, entertained lest the Cardinal should be overawed by the military malcontents recently disbanded by the Government. The crisis continued on the 5th.

It was understood in "The Eternal City" that a political league between Sardinia, Tuscany, and Rome was all but signed. In the project a Diet is instituted, with the right of declaring war and concluding peace. Pareto, Rosmini, and the Tuscan Minister are armed with full powers to sign the document. The assent of the other Italian powers is expected. The Pontiff is glad of such a means of saving his responsibility on the subject of war, which he could not reconcile with his office of Supreme Pontiff.

TUSCANY.—From Florence, under date of the 13th, we learn that that capital was tranquil; and though Leghorn still continued to be ruled by a kind of Provisional Government, order prevailed, and no property, native or foreign, had been attacked.

A proposal for the entrance of 15,000 Piedmontese had been accepted, and subsequently rejected; but an agent had been despatched to Switzerland with power to raise 6000 men.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Accounts dated the 7th state that the agitation occasioned by the prorogation of the Legislative Chambers had continued some days. A collision had even taken place between the Royalist and Constitutionalist Lazzaroni, which would have been sanguinary if the troops had not interfered in time. On the 7th the garrison was confined to the barracks, and Naples resembled a city in a state of siege. From Messina, under date of the 9th, we learn that the conflagration which had been caused by the fire of the Neapolitans previous to their obtaining possession of it, had been extinguished, and that order had been re-established.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The conclusion of a *concordat* is announced between five of the Swiss cantons, viz. Fribourg, Geneva, Vaud, Berne, and Neufchâtel, respecting the relationship of the Roman Catholic Church to the State. The general object of this *concordat* appears to be to maintain the sovereignty of the cantons inviolate, and, at the same time, to abstain from all interference with the doctrines and free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion. The *concordat* will be submitted for approval and ratification to the Federal Assembly.

At Berne, on the 12th inst., a salute of one hundred and one guns, and bonfires on the hills, proclaimed the definitive adoption of the new Constitution by the Swiss Confederation.

#### GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—The National Constituent Assembly have recalled the late unfortunate vote of the 5th instant, respecting the armistice of Malmö. After a sitting on the 16th instant, which endured for eleven hours, they resolved, by a majority of 258 against 237, to recall the vote of the 5th, which went to annul the armistice of Malmö, and which would necessarily have led to a continuance of the war. They have also, by a similar majority of 21, resolved—

1. That the execution of the armistice shall not, so far as it is possible, or as the actual state of affairs will permit, be in any way prevented.

2. That the Central Power of Germany be requested to come to an understanding with Denmark to introduce into the terms of the said armistice the modifications which Denmark herself has declared admissible.

During the discussion the excitement within St. Paul's Church (the hall of the National Assembly) had been great; it was scarcely less so outside. A dense crowd had collected outside for the purpose of signifying their disapproval of the result of the division when the members should

## RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg, of the 8th instant, announce that the Emperor Nicholas had instructed his envoy in England to support the indissoluble union of Schleswig with Denmark, at the conference about to be held on the subject in London.

The Emperor maintained that the Duchy of Schleswig had, ever since the transactions of 1767 and 1773, been always considered by the Imperial Cabinet as an integral part of the Danish kingdom. He moreover referred to a declaration signed on the 20th (31st) May, 1773, by the Emperor Paul, then Grand Duke of Russia, renouncing for himself, his successors and heirs, all rights and pretensions to the Duchy of Schleswig, in favour of King Christiern and the heirs to his Royal crown, without making any distinction between the male branch of the Royal House of Denmark and the female branch. The renunciation further provided that in case the latter was called to the throne of Denmark, the Duchy of Schleswig should nevertheless continue to form part of the Danish Monarchy; and the Emperor Paul pledged himself in his name, and in that of his successors and heirs, to respect and support the right of the Kings of Denmark to its possession. The Emperor Nicholas contended that the declaration of 1773 was still in full force.

## TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople of the 30th ult. announced that the Divan had sent fresh instructions to Soliman Pasha, inviting him to be very reserved towards the Provisional Government of Moldavia, to avoid holding any official intercourse with it, and not to repair to Bucharest until further orders. The Wallachian deputies had been received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom they exposed their grievances against Prince Bibescu, and other matters which constituted the object of their mission. Ali Pasha replied, that the question was to be debated and adjusted at Bucharest, and that the Porte could not at this moment adopt any definitive resolution. This sudden change in the attitude of the Ottoman Government respecting Wallachia had been produced by the menacing language of Russia, prudence requiring that at this juncture Turkey should not openly break off with that Power. The British Government, besides, was reported to have declared to the Divan that the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia not being recognized states, it would be difficult for England to interfere in the question. The support of France being as uncertain, the Turkish Government was obliged to act with the utmost caution towards Russia, and it was considered probable that it would ultimately regulate the Moldo-Wallachian question in conjunction with that power. The last accounts from the principalities state that the Russian army in Moldavia has been of late considerably reinforced.

Accounts to the 31st of August, from Constantinople, state that Ibrahim Pacha had arrived at the Court of the Sublime Porte, for the express purpose of being invested with the sovereignty of Egypt by the Sultan; his father, Mehemet Ali, having become childless. The cholera continued to rage in Constantinople. A fresh conflagration in Galata had consumed upwards of 200 houses.

## UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 5th inst. have been received this week by the *Britannia*, arrived in Liverpool on Wednesday last. The yellow fever has caused great alarm among the inhabitants of Staten Island, about seven miles from the city of New York, several of the residents having died of the disease. It was probably introduced by soldiers returned from Mexico.

The presidential election is to take place on the 6th of November. Mr. Webster, the eminent orator and statesman, in a speech made by him at Marshfield, on the 1st of September, considered the choice of candidates to be merely between Cass and Taylor.

United States politics everything is quiet.

The Irish agitation has entirely ceased.

The weather for all the growing crops continued to be very fine, and nothing has yet occurred to render a full cotton crop doubtful.

A fire at New York had destroyed one of the large gas-works, and plunged part of the city in darkness.

In New Orleans telegraphic accounts, dated Sept. 4, it is stated that the fever prevails there, but not to an alarming extent.

Mexico continues quiet.

## THE RIVER PLATE.

By the arrival at Hayre of the French vessel *Paquibot Parana*, we are in possession of intelligence direct from Monte Viede to the 13th of July.

The position of affairs was not materially changed since our last advices. In spite of the attacks directed by Orbe against the capital of Uruguay, and notwithstanding the embarkation on board the French steamers of part of the French force, the city still held out; but the situation of the unfortunate inhabitants was exceedingly precarious. Coin had become very scarce in consequence of continued exportation, and commerce was *de facto* at a stand-still since the re-opening of the Argentine ports, which had drawn away the European ships to them. Emigration on a grand scale was consequently the order of the day, and every vessel was carrying off to Europe or the Brazils some families with all that they could realise.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR RICHARD LEVINGE, BART.

This respected gentleman dropped down dead, while walking in the grounds of his beautiful seat of Knockdrin Castle, on the 12th inst. Up to the fatal moment he appeared to be in his usual health. He had not quite reached his 63d year. Differing from the great majority of his class, Sir Richard resided constantly on his estate; and, by the extensive improvements he made on his demesne, as well as by his encouragement of agriculture, afforded employment and encouragement to the peasantry of the district. He was the first to introduce into the province of Leinster the manufacture of tiles for the rough draining, which have since been so extensively and so profitably used.

The family of Levinge is of very ancient date, being derived from Sir Walter Levinge, a soldier of the Cross, and companion in arms of Richard Cœur-de-Lion. The first who settled in the sister island was the Right Honourable Sir Richard Levinge, of Parwick, county Derby, who distinguished himself as a lawyer, became successively Solicitor-General for Ireland, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in that kingdom. He obtained in 1704 the patent of Baronetcy, which is still enjoyed by his descendants. Of this eminent person, Sir Richard Levinge, whose death we record, was great-grandson. He succeeded to the title at the decease of his father, Sir Charles, in 1796; and married, in 1810, Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Boothby, first Lord Radcliffe, by whom he had nine sons and two daughters; the eldest of the former is the present Sir Richard George Augustus Levinge, seventh baronet of Knockdrin Castle.

## HENRY MANNING, ESQ.

The decease of this gentleman occurred at St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, on the 11th instant, aged sixty-three. He was the last male representative of his branch of the ancient family of Manning, founded by Simon de Manning, Lord of the town and castle of Betreds, in Kent, who accompanied Richard I. to the Holy Land. He also derived, through his grandmother, the heiress of James Mingay, of Woodbridge, from the old Norman family of Mingay of Armingale. Mr. Manning had died without issue.

## THE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE HOMBURG.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, Sovereign Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, was a General of Cavalry in the Austrian service. He was born on the 17th Feb. 1781, and succeeded his brother, the late Landgrave, Philip Augustus, on the 10th January, 1847. He had married, on the 12th February, 1818, the Princess Louisa, daughter of Frederick, late hereditary Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, with whom he leaves two daughters. His Serene Highness died on the 7th instant, of apoplexy; his title is inherited by his only surviving brother, Ferdinand Henry, now the Sovereign Landgrave.

## JOHN ADAMS, ESQ.

This gentleman was the eldest son of Mr. Sergeant Adams, the assistant judge at the Middlesex Sessions. Mr. Adams, junior, was called to the bar by the honourable society of the Middle Temple, the 25th of January, 1839. He practised as conveyancer and equity draughtsman, and also in the Courts of Chancery in London, and on the Northern Circuit. He died on the 18th instant, at his residence in Connaught-square.

By an Act of last session (11 and 12 Vic. cap. 82), the limitations declared by the statute of 7 and 8 Vic. cap. 101, with respect to the area of school districts, the expenses of building, and the amount of expenditure, are removed in certain cases. The provisions in the 5 and 6 Vic. cap. 57, relating to guardians, are extended to members of district boards. The object of the Act is to provide further accommodation for the education of the infant poor, under the management of the Poor-Law Board.

THE "OCEAN MONARCH."—The *Liverpool Albion* has published the following letter from honest but unilitary Jotham Bragdon, "late chief mate of the *Ocean Monarch*":—*Liverpool, Sept. 10, 1848*—Being about to leave Liverpool, I take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to the inhabitants of Liverpool and its vicinity, also to the captains and officers of several ships in port, for their unbounded kindness to me since my escape from the ill-fated ship *Ocean Monarch*. While on board of the steam-frigate *Afonso I* received every attention; and, on my arrival on shore, the hand of friendship was offered by all; not the hand alone, but my friends contributed to my every want, which enabled me to leave Liverpool in far more comfortable circumstances than I had hoped; a kindness I can never forget, and for which I shall feel under the greatest of obligations as long as my life is spared. May God bless them, as man never can, be he ever so wealthy and liberal. I would also acknowledge the receipt of a medal from the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, as an expression of their opinion of my conduct during that trying scene, and also to encourage me and others to do what is really our duty—that is, to save life and relieve suffering whenever it is in our power; for which they have my sincere thanks, and may God bless them in their labour of love while on earth they live (but may a like scene never come before them again), and, when done with that, may they receive their reward in that bright world above, where shipwreck and suffering never enter; which is the humble prayer of JOTHAM BRAGDON."

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Prince Albert, who is president of the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts and Manufactures, has been pleased to give two gold medals for competition during the ensuing sessions: the first, for the best account of any new and improved machinery or processes employed in the cultivation or preparation of sugar in the British Colonies, designed to economise labour and increase production. The other, for the best cement for uniting glass, particularly for cementing glass pipes or glass roofs.

It is stated on good authority, that Lord Palmerston is at the present moment negotiating another treaty with the Brazilian Government for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. His lordship has proposed that the Brazilian subjects captured in the act of conveying African negroes, for the purposes of slavery, shall be delivered up to the Brazilian authorities, to be tried by their own national tribunals, and punished accordingly, if found guilty.

The Earl and Countess of Arundel and Surrey, with their daughter and suite, left Blackwall, on Saturday morning, by the General Steam Navigation Company's mail steam ship *Ocean*, *en route* to Manheim, on the Rhine.

The revision of the list of voters for the City of London commenced on Tuesday last at the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall, before T. Y. M. Christie, Esq.

F. Bayley, Esq., the barrister appointed to revise the lists of voters for the borough of Westminster, will commence such revision at the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Westminster-hall, on the 26th instant. The same gentleman will begin the revision for Finsbury, at the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Lincoln's-inn, 25th instant.

On Monday a large number of the Society of Friends met at the Hall of Commerce, and proceeded to Blackwall, and there embarked for Ostend, *en route* to Brussels, to attend the great peace meeting held in that city on Wednesday last.

Emigration meetings are becoming general among the working classes in the metropolis. On Monday evening one took place at the Educational Institute, Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, and was intended to explain the plans of the "Canadian Land and Railway Association;" there was also a meeting of the "Westminster Working Man's Emigration Club," at which its promoters impressed on those present the great and certain rewards that wait on industry in Canada and Australia.

There is now in Drummond Castle gardens a great American aloe, whose flower stem stands nearly thirty feet high, supporting upwards of 2800 blooms.

Since the opening of the great trunk lines of railway, so extended has been the demand for grouse shooting on the Scotch moors, that advanced and most exorbitant rents are exacted for the privilege. In one instance three friends pay £200 a year to shoot in two glens, for which the tenant farmer, to whom they pay it, pays but £140 to the owner: thus he has his farming profits on the £140, and £200 per annum for bad shooting into the bargain.

One of the essays sent by the candidates for a prize offered for the best essay on the observance of the Sabbath, was written by the daughter of a labourer living in a village in Berwickshire, and possessed so much merit that Lord Ashley submitted it to the Queen, who has granted permission for it to be dedicated to her.

It is her Majesty's intention to honour the Earl of Aberdeen by a visit to Haddo House, near Old Meldrum, before she returns to Aberdeen to embark on board the Royal yacht, and it is said will sleep there two nights. The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and a select party are to have the honour to meet her Majesty and the Prince Consort while at Haddo.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has, it is stated, refused to preach at St. Mark's College, Chelsea; the reason being, that the forms there employed during Divine Service are too numerous, and that too much singing is introduced.

The mansion which the Duke of Bedford is building at Ardsallagh, about twelve miles from Dublin, and which has been visited by his noble brother, the Premier, will cost upwards of £40,000. It is understood that his Grace, on the completion of the edifice, will occasionally reside on his Irish property.

Mr. Pusey, M.P., Chairman of the Journal Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, has reported the final adjudication of the prizes for essay and reports for the year 1848; and the judges' award of the prize of £50 for the best report on the farming of the North Riding of Yorkshire, is to M. M. Milburn, land agent, of Sowerby.

The new two-shilling piece, recently finished by Mr. Wyon, resembles the five-shilling-piece which he completed some time since. The obverse is the Queen's head, with a lettering; the reverse is mediæval like the other, but less elaborate. The workmanship is considered excellent.

On Saturday last, William Adams, who was convicted at the last Liverpool Assizes, before Mr. Justice Cresswell, of the murder of Dinah Thomas, at Manchester, on the 25th July last, was publicly executed in front of Kirkdale Gaol, in the former town.

On Friday evening, information was received at the Post-Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, that a letter posted in London, addressed to Messrs. E. and J. B. Larston and Co., of Liverpool, containing notes and bills of exchange for £1000, had been stolen whilst passing through the Post-Office.

Last week, at a new meeting-house at Bradford, now in the course of erection, four or five large stones that had been deposited in their places a few days previously, and weighing probably six tons, fell from the top of the building onto the men, killing three instantaneously, and wounding another badly on the foot.

The herring fishing season has just closed, after a course of almost unprecedented success, many of the boats belonging to the port of Berwick having greatly exceeded their usual complement, viz. 200 barrels.

Farnsips sown in September will produce an abundant crop, fit for use early in June, and of superior quality to those sown in the spring, and would be found an excellent substitute for the potatoes. Carrots should be sown now, and will be ready for the table at the beginning of May, and much finer than the spring-sown will be at Midsummer.

The *Ulster Gazette* quotes a rather odd announcement from the *Hue and Cry*:—"Found straying on the 1st of August, supposed to have been stolen by the constabulary at Ballynally! a three-year-old heifer," &c.

The American papers, by the *Cambria* steam-ship, we regret to say, have brought us the melancholy intelligence of the almost sudden demise of the popular comedian Mr. W. G. Hammond, of diarræa, at New York, where he had been performing with great success.

The salmon fisheries north of the Tweed have closed. The fisheries in the Tay have been unproductive and unprofitable to the lessees upon the whole.

From the Moors in Scotland, we learn that although not more than a month of the grouse season is gone, the birds are already so wild, that, with a long day's work, a tolerable bag can scarcely be got. Long-range cartridges are in request to reach the old cocks, who congregate on the bare hill tops. In the deer corries some very fine stags have been shot during the last week.

Several Wiltshire farmers, especially in the northern division, have been drawn into a bubble joint stock society, termed "The Agricultural Cattle Insurance Company," by which many of them will be involved in utter ruin. The society was got up in London, by parties who have since absconded from the country; and the unfortunate shareholders are now called upon to make up a deficiency of £45,000. It is said that some of the Wiltshire agriculturists are holders of 1000 shares, nominally of £20 each; others of 700 shares, &c.

The Ashby-de-la-Zouche Agricultural Association—which was the first of the kind established in the Midland Counties—held its 15th anniversary on Monday. The show of stock and vegetables took place on the land adjoining the ruins of the ancient castle, and was considerably larger than the display of last year.

"Repeal" is on the wane in the United States, if we are to believe the New York papers, which mention, among other indications, that a meeting has been lately held there of the Smith O'Brien Club, for the purpose of dissolving, and refunding the money, which had been collected, to the contributors.

The Duke of Richmond gave his annual entertainment to his principal tenants on the family estates in Scotland, at Gordon Castle, last week, on the occasion of the yearly exhibition in the neighbouring village for prizes of cattle bred by the different occupants of farms.

It is deserving of remark that at all the great autumnal flower shows this season there have been no plants so greatly and universally admired as the varieties of the truly beautiful Japanese lily (*Lilium lancifolium*), and which have been produced in the greatest perfection of growth.

A return moved for by Mr. Ricardo, M.P., shows that the quantities (in tons) of the articles, the produce of Europe, imported into England, amounted in 1847 to 2,429,244 tons, viz. 1,252,872 in British, and 1,176,372 in foreign ships; in 1846, to 1,813,722 tons, viz. 947,175 in British, and 866,543 in foreign ships; and in 1845, to 1,483,303 tons, viz. 731,934 in British, and 751,369 in foreign vessels.

The importation of Indian corn into Cork and other ports of Ireland from America, which had ceased last year, has commenced, in anticipation of an extensive demand for that article; several cargoes having lately arrived either for order or delivery. It is satisfactory to know that by this early importation provision is beginning to be made against excessive prices for food.

A pistol has recently been registered under the Act for the protection of articles of utility, which is so ingeniously contrived, that it primes and caps itself by the most simple and unerring operation.

A Stockholm letter of the 8th states that the works for the formation of a railroad between Örebro and Hulst, the first undertaking of the kind in Sweden, were commenced on the 4th.

In the evening of the 14th, at Bagnères de Bigorre (Hautes Pyrénées), there was a shock of earthquake so strong that the furniture of the houses was shaken, and the glass of windows vibrated. The heat of the day was not unusually great, and rain fell the whole of the afternoon and the following day, the night between being perfectly calm.

The Admiralty are about to commence forthwith the erection of store-houses on Spike Island, off the south coast of Ireland. Lighters are ordered at Woolwich to convey the timber materials thither.

Mr. Doheny, who took a leading part in the insurrection in Ireland, has arrived in Paris.—*The Times*.

The vacant Deaneary of Carlisle has been given the Rev. Dr. Hinds, first Chaplain to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

## THE ROYAL PROGRESS TO BALMORAL.

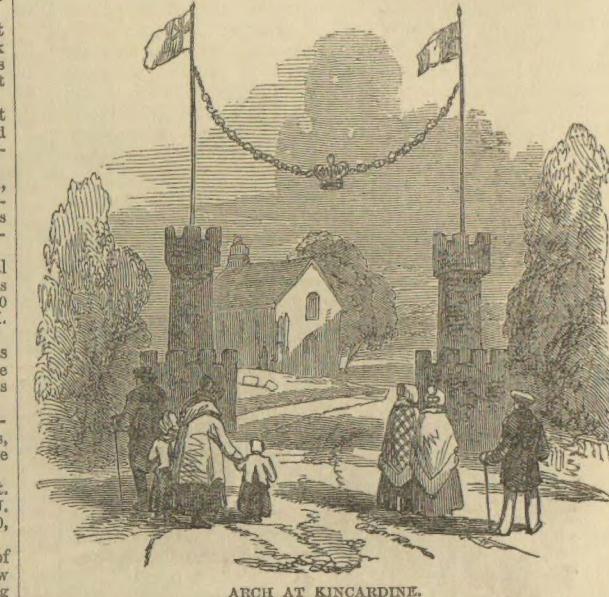
In our Journal of last week we promised to complete our artistic illustration of her Majesty's Progress to Balmoral, with a few more sketches of the striking commemorations.

First is the elegant Arch raised at the Lodge, at the east gate of Inchmarlo; it was tastefully ornamented with shrubs and exotics. Last week, the reader



ARCH AT INCHMARLO.

will recollect, we engraved the Arch near the west gate of Inchmarlo. Next is the pretty arch raised at the entrance to the village of Kinardine O'Neil, the sketch showing the village church in the distance. The arch has two piers, resembling watch-towers, bearing two flags, between which is suspended upon a wreath a Royal crown. Several of the villagers decorated their houses; and the worthy Postmistress, who has been in the service of the



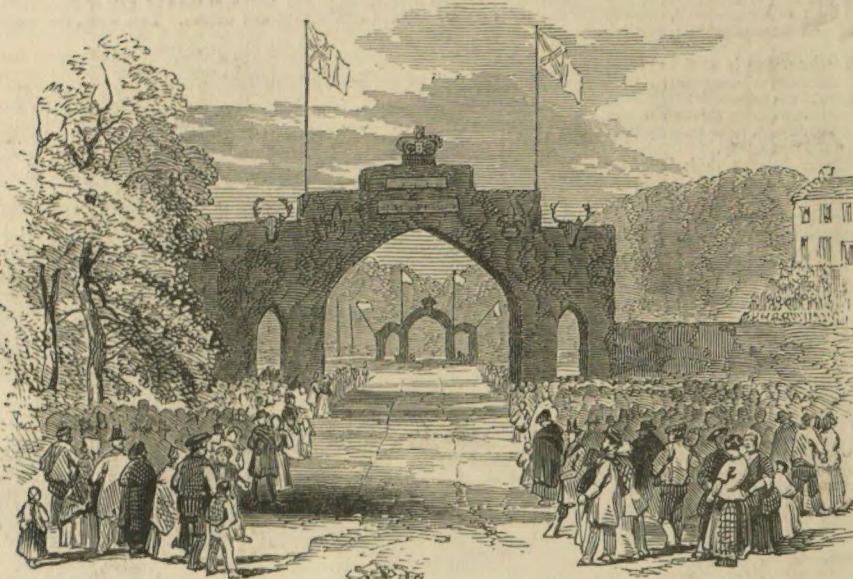
ARCH AT KINCARDINE.

Crown fifty-two years, displayed a magnificent flag in honour of her Royal mistress.

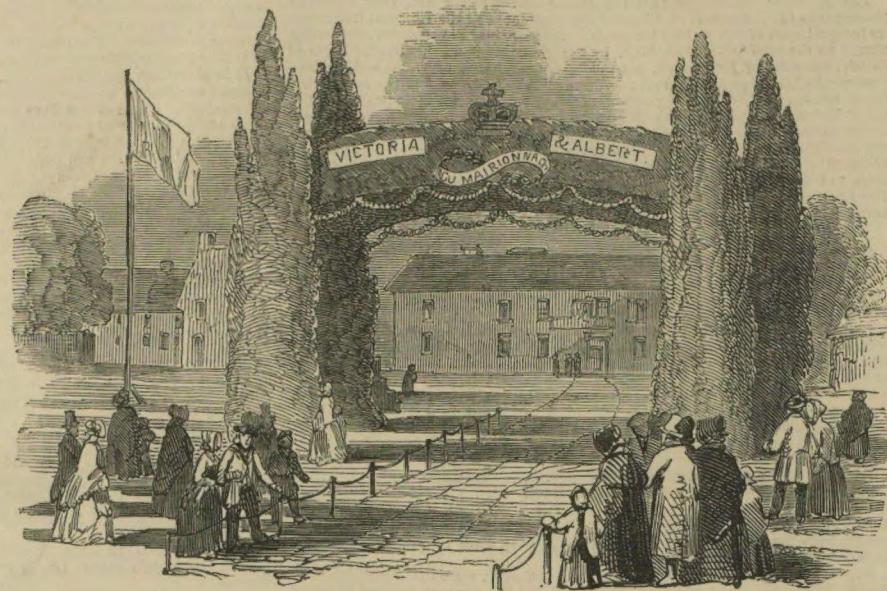
At Banchory the loyal display was universal. We engrave three of the scenes, and quote the details more fully than last week.

At the entrance to the village was erected a triumphal arch of gigantic dimensions, composed entirely of heather, and surmounted by a figure of the British crown, six feet high by five feet and a half wide, formed of dahlias and other flowers. The centre arch and the two side ones were wreathed round with bouquets of flowers, and surmounted with

## SKETCHES ON THE DEESIDE.



ARCH AT THE ENTRANCE TO BANCHORY.



ARCH AT CHAULSTON OF ABOYNE.

deen, a distance of forty miles, is fine; beautifully wooded by places, the hills as you advance become more and more striking. You pass the Castle of Drum,

Burnett's line, finely situated on the right hand on rising ground, and various other interesting places. But it is as you approach Ballater that the scenery becomes most striking. It becomes truly Highland. The hills get lofty, bare,

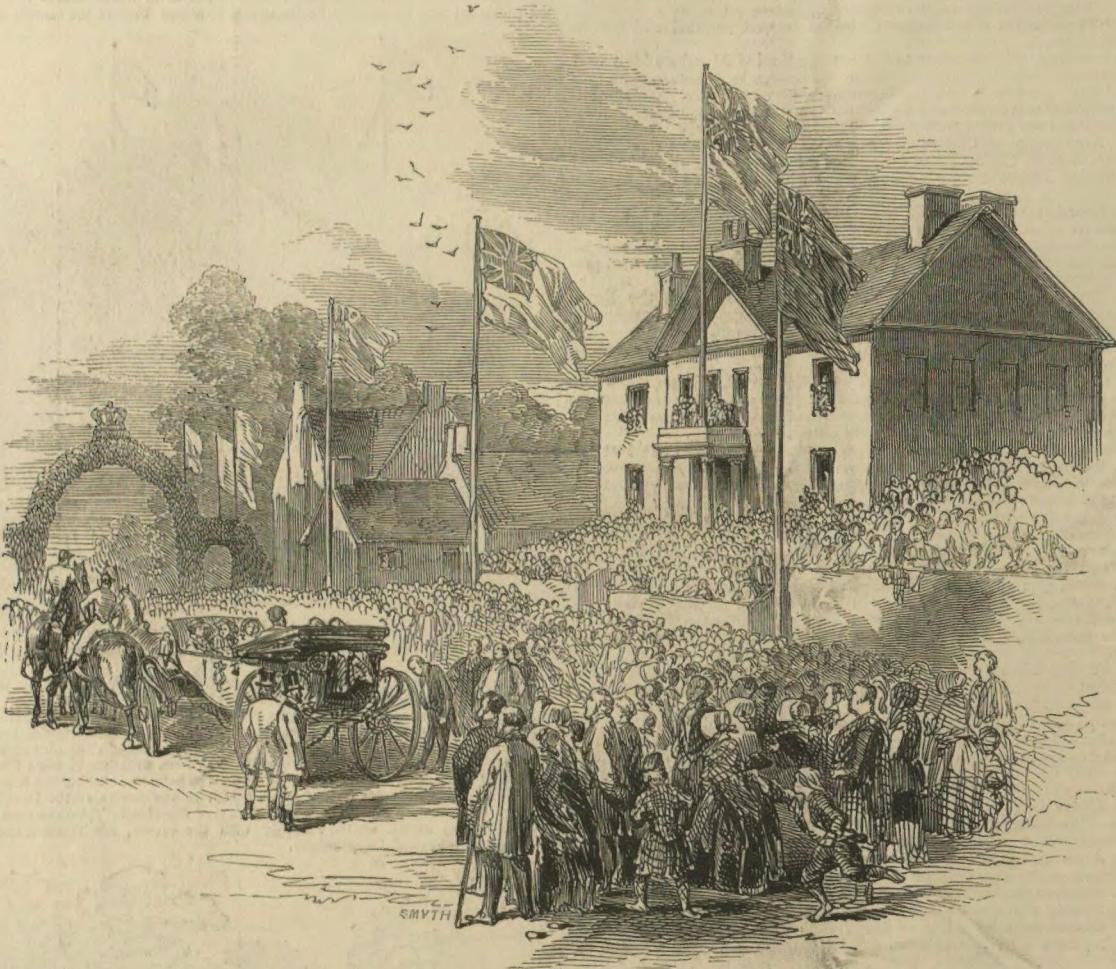
peaked hills, and close it in. All up Deeside there is well cultivated land, but, with the exception of this meadow, on which Ballater stands, all is now hill, dark forest, and moorland; while below, on the banks of the winding and rapid Dee, birch woods present themselves in that peculiar beauty so truly belonging to the Highlands. On your right first looks out the dark height of Culbleen, mentioned by Byron in his earlier poems:—

When I see some dark hill point its crest to the sky,  
I think of the rocks that overshadow Culbleen.

Then, 'Morven streaked with snow;' and Lochnagar lifts himself long and lofty over the lower chains that close the valley beyond Ballater.

"Ballater, though a neat village now, did not exist when Byron was here. There were a few cottages for the use of visitors, near the other side of the present bridge; but those who came to drink the waters generally located themselves in farmhouses as near as they could to 'the wells,' which are two miles down the opposite bank of the Dee. Mrs. Byron chose her summer residence in one of the most thoroughly secluded and out-of-the-world spots which it was possible to find, perhaps, in the whole island. It lies four miles below Ballater, on the same side of the river as the spring—that is, two miles beyond 'the wells,' as they call them—some chalybeate springs which issue from the hills, and which now bring many people to Ballater in the summer.

"And here was the place to which Byron's mother used to retire, in the summer months, from Aberdeen, with her boy. The valley is divided by a wild brook hidden among green alders, and its slopes are hung with the native birch and a few oaks. At the upper end stands a farm-house, but this is new, and the farmer, to show me the house in which Byron lived, took me into his farm-yard. The house Mrs. Byron inhabited is now a barn, or sort of hay-loft rather, in his yard. It was exactly one of the one-storied long Highland huts, and is now included in the quadrangle of his farm-yard; but the bed on which Byron used to lie is still there. It is one of the deal cupboard sort of beds that are common in Highland huts. There it stands amongst his straw. He says many people come to see the place, and several have tried to buy the bed from him, but that he should think it quite a shame to sell it. Imagine, then, Mrs. Byron living here upwards of forty years ago, and Byron a boy of about ten years of age; soon after which he left for England, to be converted out of a poor Highland boy into a Lord."



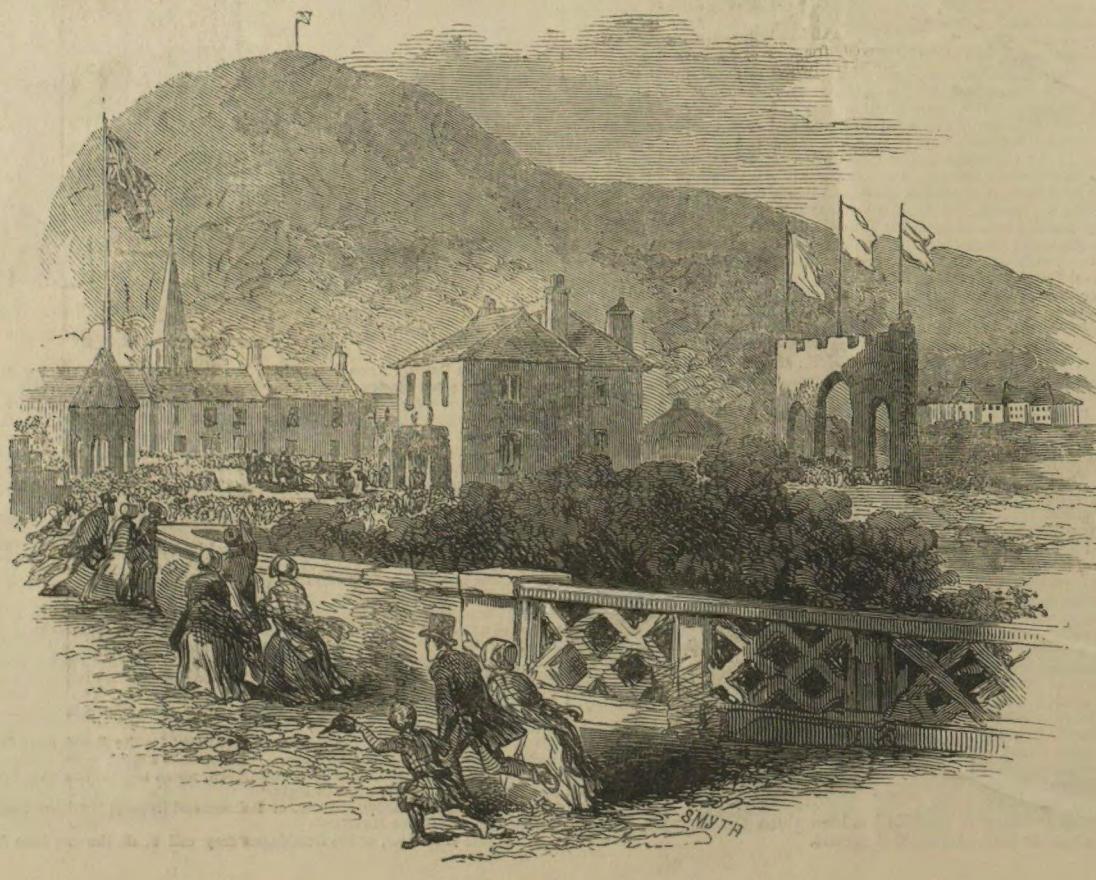
PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS AT THE INN, AT BANCHORY.

grey, and freckled. They are, in fact, bare and tempest-tinted granite, having an air of majestic desolation. Some rise peaked and splintered, and their sides

covered with débris, yet, as it were, bristled with black and sharp-looking pine

forests. Some of the hills run along the side of the Dee, covered with these woods, exactly as the steep Black Forest hills in the neighbourhood of Wildbad.

"As you approach Ballater, the valley expands. You see a breadth of green



THE VILLAGE OF 'A LATER'

## HER MAJESTY AT BALMORAL.

Our report of last week extended to Monday evening.

## TUESDAY.

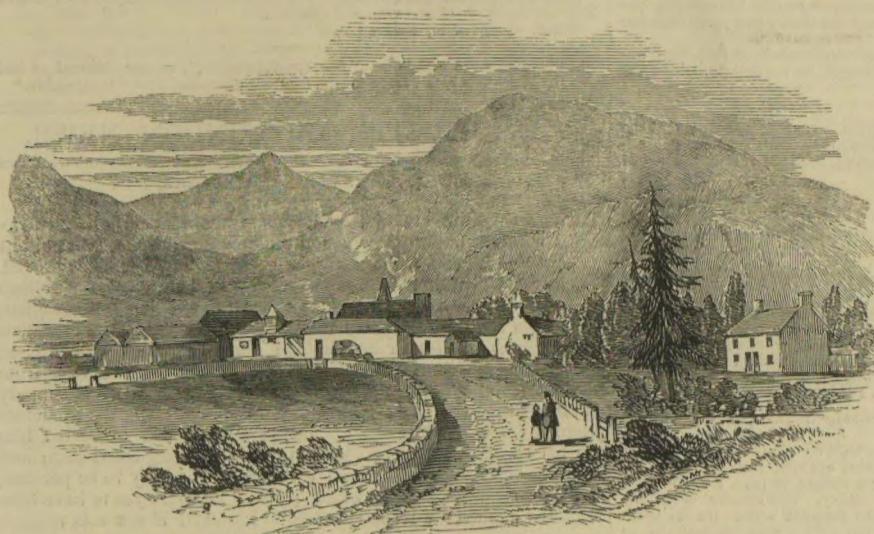
We quote the following from the *Balmoral Correspondent*, a very interesting record of the Royal visit, interspersed with some very clever historical and topographical descriptions of the Highland localities.



ONE OF SIR ALEXANDER DUFF'S DEER-STALKERS.

This was a most pleasant autumn day; there was a considerable breeze in the morning, but in the after part of the day it became calm and beautiful, and her Majesty and the Royal family, after the last few cold days, eagerly took advantage of the change. The Queen, accompanied by Lady Canning and Prince Albert, with Sir G. Grey and Sir James Clark, rode out about eleven o'clock on horseback. They passed Crathie Bridge. Prince Albert passed over the hills to have a few hours' shooting on the grounds of Sir Benjamin Hall, who has leased the shooting of Gairn Shiel. Sir Benjamin's shooting-lodge is situated on the banks of the Gairn, a considerable stream that takes its rise near the source of the Don, at the south side of Ben-Avon, and falls into the Dee above Ballater. The Gairn is an excellent trout stream, and the neighbouring moors well stocked with game; but the scenery on its banks is bleak and mountainous, with little wood to give it warmth, beauty, or variety. Her Majesty and Lady Canning continued their ride towards Invergeldie, and returned a little past one. Her Majesty, accompanied by her ladies, again rode out a considerable way along the south side of the river, and, about four o'clock, the whole Royal family,

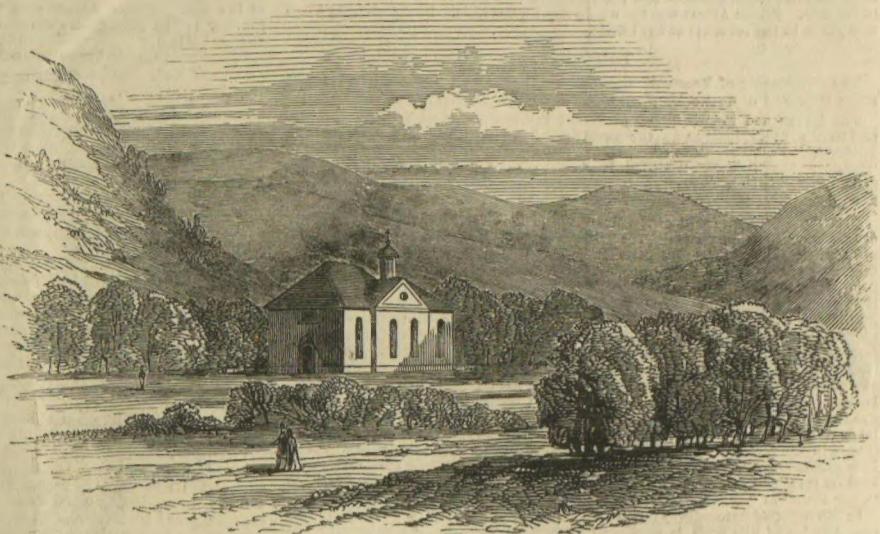
## SKETCHES ON THE DEE SIDE.



THE LOCHNAGAR DISTILLERY.

with the ladies in waiting, enjoyed a drive of four miles up the river side. The scenery is truly magnificent.

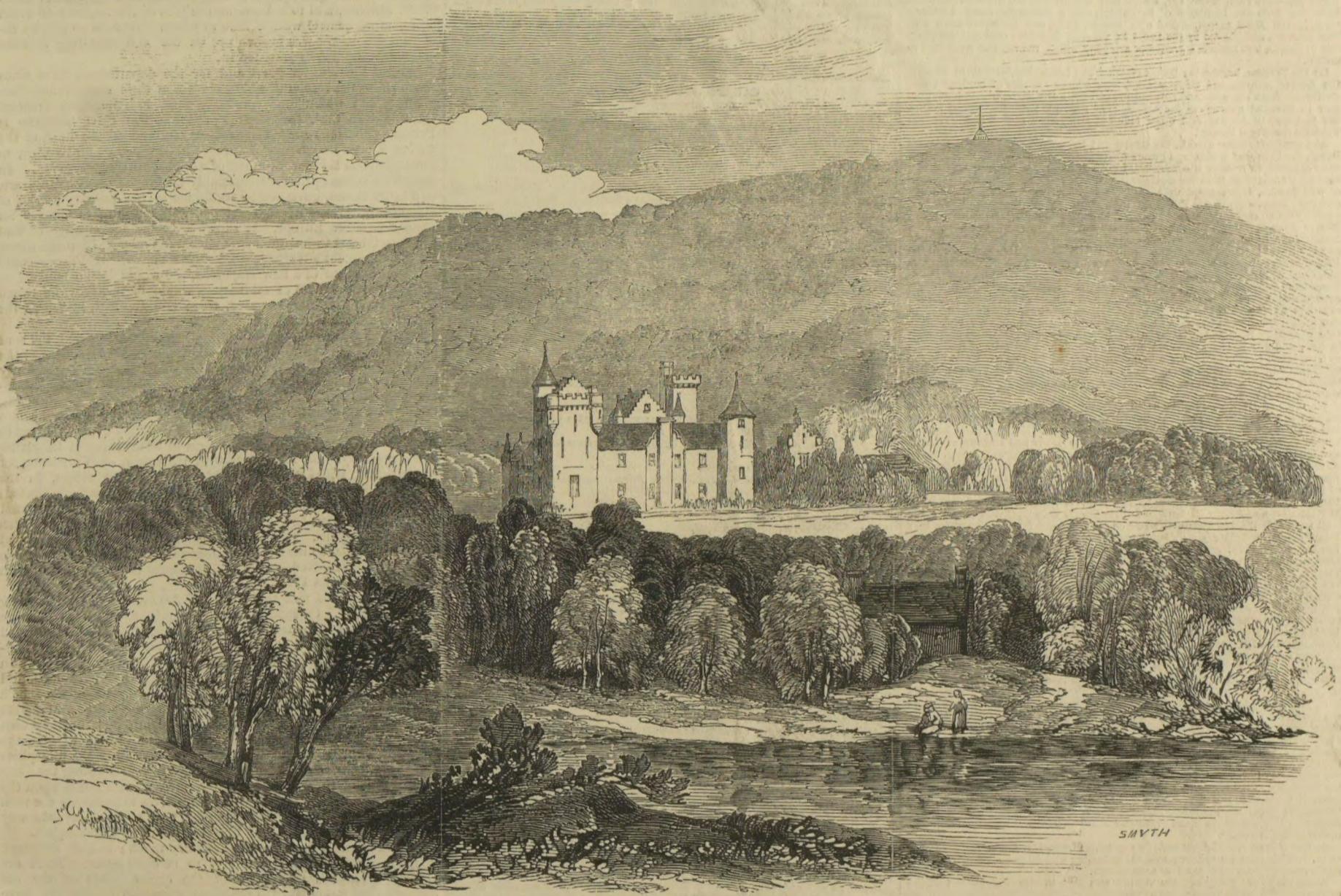
After passing Crag-nordie, at the base of which is Cairn-na-quheen, from which the Farquharsons of Invercauld, in the days of old, derived their *slogan*,



THE PARISH CHURCH OF CRATHIE.

there opens up a vista of mountain and forest on one hand, through the narrow pass between the hills of Craig Spannie and Craig Spinie, the latter meaning "the hill of the nose," from its alleged, though somewhat fanciful resemblance to that feature; and, on the other, after passing the handsome hostelry of Inver-

geldie, in the fine valley between Craig Spinie and Balloch-bowie. After their return, the Royal party honoured the Lochnagar Distillery with a visit. Mr. Begg, the proprietor, met the Royal visitors on their approach, and conducted them through the works. The distillery was fortunately in full



BALMORAL CASTLE, FROM THE ROAD ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE DEE.—SKETCHED BY PERMISSION OF HER MAJESTY.

work, and it was the last day on which it can be in operation till the new crop be ready.

Mr. Begg and his brewer explained each department, from the drying and mashing of the malt to the time the liquor comes out in its perfection at the worm end. The Prince tasted the result of the operation which he had witnessed,

and her Majesty condescendingly put it to her lips. It is needless to say that an honour of so signal a nature was celebrated with due festivity by all connected with the distillery, which, in all probability, will win a popularity in the country to which the prestige of its name, derived from the "valleys of dark Lochnagar," will in some degree add, if we are at all judges of the native spirit

its produce is so well calculated to support.

WEDNESDAY.

This was another delightful day, of which her Majesty and the Royal Family took advantage to enjoy the beautiful country. The Queen, early in the morn-



CORRIEMLUIZIE COTTAGE.



MAR LODGE, THE SHOOTING-BOX OF THE DUKE OF LEEDS.



## POSTSCRIPT.

## INSURRECTION AT FRANKFORT.

Intelligence has been received of very serious riots at Frankfort, on the 18th inst., with great loss of life. The mob are stated to have successfully intimidated the Assembly—and Prussian and Austrian troops have mastered the mob. An angry sitting, at which mutual recriminations within doors were frequently interrupted by the tumult of a frenzied populace without, ended in an early and enforced adjournment; and then followed barricades, a sanguinary conflict, with immense loss of life, and the proclamation of a state of siege. The military (mainly Prussians and Austrians) everywhere behaved well, and were everywhere victorious. The Government is now in the hands of Schmerling, as Provisional Minister for the War, Foreign, and Home Departments. The account states:—"The firing of musketry and artillery continued from seven, with little intermission, till half-past eight o'clock. An immense number of the insurgents have fallen, nor has the slaughter on the side of the military been inconsiderable. It has been a fearful crisis. The brave Prince Lichnowsky has been barbarously murdered. He was riding in the environs of the town, when some vile assassin fired at him, and wounded him in the arm. He took refuge in a cellar, whither he was pursued and massacred. Such is the *universally confirmed report*."

SEPT. 19, 5 P.M.

The insurrection has been suppressed. The Assembly has passed a vote of confidence on Ministers. Martial law has been proclaimed. There have been disturbances in Coblenz.

## DEATH OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.

NOTTINGHAM, Friday, 9.45 A.M.

A messenger from Welbeck Abbey has just arrived, announcing the death of Lord G. Bentinck. His Lordship left the Abbey on foot, and unattended, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for Thoresby-park, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, where he had an engagement to dine. Not arriving, inquiries were made, and at 9 o'clock last night he was found on the footpath, quite dead, having evidently expired of apoplexy. Thoresby is about six miles from Welbeck.—*Times*.

## DEATH OF THE EARL OF RATHDOWNE.

We regret to announce the death of the Right Honourable the Earl of Rathdowne, which occurred on Wednesday, at his seat, Charleville, in the county of Wicklow. His Lordship suffered protracted illness. The Earldom becomes extinct, but the Viscountcy passes to his brother, the Honourable Charles Monck. The late Earl has left several daughters, but no male issue.

## THE CHARTIST TRIALS.

At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday (Friday), Wm. Dawling, aged 22, artist; Joseph Ritchie, aged 42, bricklayer; Alfred Able, aged 23, porter; Wm. Gurney, aged 42, shoemaker; John Shepherd, 34, tailor; James Snowball, 32, joiner; James Richardson, 30, joiner; George Greenlade, 30, shoemaker; Henry Small, 31, joiner; Edward Scadding, 28, brass turner; Wm. Burn, 44, shoemaker; Philip Martin, 45, newsman; Wm. Lucy, 38, bootmaker; Thomas Fay, 20, closer; Thomas Jones, 39, shoemaker; Charles Young, 38, shoemaker; and Henry Coyne, 23, shoemaker; were placed in the dock, before Mr. Justice Erie and Mr. Justice Williams, charged with that they feloniously did compass, imagine, invent, devise, and intend to levy war against her Majesty, within that part of the United Kingdom called England, in order, force, and constraint, to compel her Majesty to change her measures and counsels, &c.

Application was made on behalf of the prisoners (with the exception of Dawling, Burn, and Greenlade) for the postponement of their trials; and, after considerable discussion, Monday next was the day fixed.

William Dawling was then put upon his trial.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Prince Alfred, will, according to present arrangements, arrive at Osborne, from Balmoral Castle, on Tuesday next. The Court will remain in the Isle of Wight for about a week, and then take its departure for Windsor Castle, where her Majesty is expected to arrive on the 4th of October, orders having been received for the Royal residence to be prepared for the reception of the Court by that period. About the middle of the ensuing month (November) her Majesty will arrive in town, remaining at Buckingham Palace until within a few days of Christmas, when the Court will return to Windsor Castle for the holidays.

THE STATE APARTMENTS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—Nearly the whole of the State rooms at the Royal residence at Windsor have been for some time past (in consequence of the extensive works connected with the heating of the interior of the castle by means of hot air) necessarily closed to the public. The whole of these works having now been completed, the following rooms will be thrown open to the public on Monday next:—The Queen's Audience Chamber, the Vandyke Room, the Queen's Drawing-room, the State Ante-Room, the Grand Staircase, the Grand Vestibule, the Waterloo Chamber, the Grand Reception-Room, St. George's Hall, the Guard-Chamber, and the Queen's Presence Chamber. These apartments will, for the future, be shown to the public in the order above given, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Every facility is afforded to visitors to obtain tickets of admission at Windsor, by simply applying to Mr. Roberts, at the Winchester Tower. The Royal stables and riding-house are open every day, with the exception of Sundays, to the public.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

Thursday, at mid-day, the result of the election was officially proclaimed at the Hôtel de Ville, with the usual ceremonies. It is as follows:—

Electors inscribed	..	400,804
Electors voting	..	240,657
MM. Louis Napoleon	..	110,753
Fould	..	78,891
Raspail	..	66,962

The above are returned.

The National Assembly is exceedingly agitated; but it has adopted, after a very uninteresting discussion, the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th articles of the Constitution.

## SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 16th inst. state that arrests continued to take place in that capital, in consequence, it was said, of the discovery of an extensive Carlist conspiracy.

Letters from Seville announce that the Carlist band, under the orders of the Cabecilla Domenech, had been completely routed, in Lower Arragon, with the loss of ten killed, and a great number of prisoners. The chief of the band was amongst the latter.

## ITALY.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa, of the 16th inst., mentions that Admiral Albini had retired from Venice, after obtaining a positive assurance that the neutrality of that city should be respected. He refused to listen to any other arrangement, until he was informed that an Anglo-French diplomatic note insisted on the maintenance of the *status quo*, and that the Consuls of Great Britain and France had joined in a protest against all further delay on the part of the Sardinian squadron to put to sea.

## IRELAND.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne arrived in Dublin on Saturday afternoon, by the *Banshee* steamer, from Holyhead. The illustrious visitors immediately set out in a private carriage of the Marquis's for the viceregal lodge, where they will remain the guests of Lord Clarendon while they sojourn in Dublin.

The accounts from the disturbed districts in the south are various and vague; in some cases announcing certain disaffected localities as tranquil, and in others as presenting a "menacing aspect." The only thing that appears certain is, that the peasantry keep clear of the troops, and only show themselves in disorganized crowds to the constabulary.

REMOVAL OF THE STATE PRISONERS TO CLONMEL.—Monday evening, shortly before nine, a special train was in readiness at the King's Bridge station for the removal of the principal state prisoners, who are to be tried at the ensuing commission at Clonmel. At the hour above mentioned the police van arrived from Kilmainham, bearing Mr. William Smith O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher, Mr. Maurice Leyne, Mr. M'Manus, and Mr. O'Donnough. There were also some other prisoners of lesser note, who were accused of having taken a part in the affair at Ballingarry. A portion of the constabulary, with fixed bayonets, sat in the carriage with them, and the rest were disposed in the other carriages composing the train, to which there were three vans attached, conveying a carriage and four horses, in which the prisoners are to be brought from Thurles, where they will leave the train, to Clonmel. At five minutes past nine o'clock the train started. There were very few persons collected at the station.

THE CHARTIST MURDER AT ASHTON.—The parties in custody on suspicion of being the murderers of James Bright, the policeman, on the 14th of August last, were, after several remands, brought up for examination on Monday last; and the Town Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne. It will be remembered that a mob surrounded the poor fellow when on duty, and stabbed at him with their pikes. A poor hatter, named Warren, who was out in the street looking for his children, tried to save the deceased, and received a thrust right through his hand in the attempt, and the ruffians then shot the policeman dead. The evidence was very lengthy, and turned chiefly upon the proof of identity. After a careful consideration of the case, the magistrates decided to commit, as principals in the murder of Bright, Radcliffe, Constantine, Kenworthy, and Walker; Winterbottom, as accessory after the fact, Scott accessory before the fact, and Tassaker and Sefton for unlawfully assembling and rioting, and or being drilled. Lee and Edwards were remanded. It was stated that bail would be accepted for Tassaker and Sefton, in two sureties of £50 each, and their own recognizances in £100.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Friday se'nnight, the 21st anniversary of this excellent charity was celebrated at the Asylum, Bow-road, in the elegantly laid-out grounds of which the subscribers and their friends were received; the Lord Mayor, who has become a life-governor, and Lady Mayoress honouring the festival with their presence. The design of the establishment is to afford suitable relief to the orphan children of merchant seamen, by providing them clothing, maintenance, and education on sound religious principles, and ultimately placing them, either at sea or on shore, as far as may be practicable, where those principles shall not be endangered, and the prospect of an honest livelihood secured. At present there are 100 orphans on the establishment; and with the view of providing accommodation for a larger number, a building fund, to which £300 has been already subscribed, has been opened. The children, whose appearance and behaviour elicited universal commendation, on the present occasion were plentifully regaled with tea and cake, and were subsequently addressed by Captain Henry Nelson, the treasurer, and Mr. G. Somers Clark, the honourable secretary of the institution, as also by the Lord Mayor and others of its benefactors. The grounds were decorated with flags, and several refreshment marques were erected. The excellent band of the Royal Marines was in attendance, and contributed much to the gratification of the company.

CITY COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—On Tuesday, a Court of Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London was held at the Guildhall, Mr. Deputy Corney in the chair. Mr. Deputy Bridge called the attention of the Court to the present system of using deodorising fluids in the sewers. He believed, though these fluids caused a temporary cessation of the stench, yet that in a few weeks they caused a much more offensive smell than before existed. He recommended that a Committee should be appointed to consider the practicability of carrying off the offensive effluvia by means of shafts or chimneys.—Mr. Alderman Lawrence admitted that deodorising fluids deserved the censure which the worthy Deputy had passed upon them; but he was strongly opposed to the erection of chimneys throughout the City. No doubt the sewers must be well cleansed, but he should recommend a good system of flushing, such as had been adopted by the Metropolitan Commissioners.—A rate of sixpence in the pound for the ensuing half-year was then agreed to; and the report of Messrs. Walker, Brunel, and Cubitt, on the state of the City sewers, having been ordered to be printed, the Court broke up.

SOUTH-EASTERN AND CONTINENTAL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—On Tuesday a meeting of proprietors in this company was held at the Bridge-house Hotel, M. L. Pritchard, Esq., deputy-chairman, in the chair. The proceedings having been opened by the secretary, the chairman proceeded to read the report, from which it appeared that the sum paid up on shares was £10,619,242, and the outlay on ships, machinery, &c. (exclusive of the reserve fund, £10,619 3s.) was £12,177 7s. 7d., being an excess over the receipts on shares of £12,535, 7s. 7d. The revenue account for the last six months is £10,759 19s. 7d., and the expenditure, £7,811 13s. 9d.; leaving an amount applicable for dividend of £2,984 5s. 10d. Having stated these items, the report recommended a dividend of 5s. per share, leaving a balance in hand of £1,677 15s. 10d. In the concluding paragraph regret is expressed that the company's affairs are not in so prosperous a state as could be wished; but confident expectations are held out that the restoration of tranquillity in France, and the opening of the Great Northern Railway in that country, will not only restore but increase the traffic. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, called the attention of the meeting to the fact, that the revenue account of the last half-year, as compared with that of its immediate predecessor, exhibited a falling off of £3,572 2s. 6d., owing solely to the unsettled state of the Continent. If that sum had been added to the revenue, they would have been enabled to offer to the proprietors a dividend of 9s. instead of 5s., while the South-Eastern Railway Company would have been benefited in their traffic to the amount of £14,000. He thought they had a claim upon that company for having kept their boats running during the last six months, and it was the intention of the directors to bring that claim forward at an early day. Resolutions confirmatory of the report were then agreed to, and the meeting separated.

THE ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening, a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Institution was held at their offices in Basinghall-street, City, for general business. The report congratulated the subscribers on the steady progress which was being made, there being at present ten male and nineteen female annuitants; the former receiving £2 5s., and the latter £1 10s. per month. These persons comprised decayed merchants, bankers, professional men, tradesmen, master manufacturers, and their widows; and single females, daughters of persons of such classes. The Directors also had the pleasure to state that the former rule, limiting the benefits of this important charity within twenty miles, was altered, leaving it open to applicants from all parts of the kingdom. The receipts for the past year were £1,396 3s. 2d.; the expenditure left a balance of only £80.

THE NELSON COLUMN.—The *Athenaeum* devotes a portion of its columns to "a further dip into the report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Expenditure and its appendix," from which some details on the manner in which the funds have been appropriated are extracted:—In May, 1844, the subscriptions amounted to more than £21,000, and yet, at that very time, the Nelson Monument Committee memorialised for £12,000 more. The statue itself, including the cocked hat which Mr. Bailey put on it with regret, did not cost one-twentieth part of the original sum subscribed; and the question thus naturally arises, what has become of the money? The estimate now published shows that Messrs. Grissell and Peto received £3095 for the granite steps for the column. Four lions, to be carved in granite, are to cost £300, being three-fourths of the amount paid for the four bassi-relievi commemorative subjects in bronze. The *Athenaeum* sums up its remarks by saying:—"The cost, then, of the statue and of the art-decorations for the base will have been about £5000; while no less a sum than £23,000 will have been lavished on the construction of a mere column. Out of a sum of £33,000, collected by private subscriptions and public grants, for a feature of embellishment to one of the finest sites in Europe, as it has been called, £2000 has gone for the architect's commission—£300 for the lions—£23,000 has been pocketed by the builders for constructing a column for the capital, of which Government furnished the stones—and £5000 has been expended on the sculptor! A monument of the kind, so richly endowed, should have been a proud expression of our national art. But the sons of genius are certainly not the spoilt children of the English Government."

THE NEW PARK AT BATTERSEA.—The new park at Battersea, which has been for some time in abeyance, will be commenced without delay, notices having been conveyed on Saturday to all the residents on the spot, that they must quit possession, the intention being at once to remove the houses. The waterworks will remain. The park will extend the whole distance between Battersea-bridge and Nine Elms, and from the bank of the river to the public road across Battersea fields, making the length of the park about two miles and a quarter, and its width a little more than a mile. A carriage drive forty feet in breadth will be formed along the bank of the Thames, and a suspension bridge will be thrown across the river to the spot where the Red House now stands. Towards the construction of this bridge the Marquis of Westminster has contributed the sum of £60,000. At the south-western boundary of the park an elegant church has been erected, and will be ready for consecration in the course of the present autumn.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—An excellent lecture has been delivered by Dr. Bachhoffner, at this well-known establishment, on the history and uses of Gutta Percha. This substance has become so important, entering as it does into so many of our manufactures, the accoutrements of our horses, and the ornamental portions of our furniture, that a knowledge of its character, its origin, and capabilities seems absolutely necessary. From the natural history, and the chemical analysis of this recently-discovered material, the learned Professor proceeded to point out its advantages in an economic point of view, together with its various applications. The Gutta Percha Company have supplied the Doctor with a great variety of articles beautifully manufactured, which are exhibited on the lecture-table. The lecture embraces practically every style of solution and fabrication, experimentally shown. We would strongly recommend all interested in the bearings of discovery and of science upon the progression of civilisation, to visit the Royal Polytechnic Institution, for the purpose of hearing this admirable lecture by Dr. Bachhoffner.

FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday morning a fire broke out, shortly before three o'clock, on the premises of Mr. A. F. Watkinson, a stay-maker, No. 45, Whitechapel-road. With the aid of the police, the residents were made to shun their danger; but the fire by that period had obtained possession of the shop and staircase, so as to cut off all means of escape except from the upper windows, from which some of the inmates escaped by means of a ladder. Mrs. Pitts and her daughter, a girl about nine years of age, were both pulled out of the blazing building most frightfully burnt; the latter subsequently died of the injuries she sustained. A youth, named Samuel Pitts, was unable to effect his escape, and perished in the flames. With as little delay as possible, the parish and other engines arrived, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before the house was destroyed. As soon as the ruins were sufficiently cool, search was made, and the body of the unfortunate boy was found, and removed to Whitechapel workhouse to await an inquest.—The firemen had barely succeeded in getting the above fire extinguished when they were called to another, which had broken out upon the premises belonging to Mr. J. Penman, a cabinetmaker, No. 19, Myrtle-street, Hoxton. The flames began in the workshop at the rear of the dwelling-house, and, owing to the inflammable character of the contents, but few minutes elapsed ere the place was in a general blaze. The Whitecross-street brigade engine was soon on the spot, but the fire could not be conquered until the workshops were burned and the store-rooms severely damaged.—On Sunday night, at 8 o'clock, a fire attended with a serious destruction of property broke out upon the spacious pile of premises known as the Ship Tavern, situate in Wardour-street, Soho, the property of Mr. Robert John Pearce. There was an immediate supply of water obtained, and several engines having been set to work, the flames were by 9 o'clock extinguished. The damage done, however, to the premises and their contents, is very considerable. Mr. Pearce was insured to the extent of £1,000.—Three other fires occurred in the metropolis on Saturday last. One at the house of Mr. D. Dodsworth, Gloucester-Regent's-park. Another at Mr. Carter's, 24, Whitcomb-street, Leicester-square; and the third at the King's Head Tavern, Green-bank, Tooley-street, Southwark. At neither of these was the damage done of any considerable amount.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The weekly return of the Registrar-General states the number of deaths during the past week, within the limits of the districts of London, to be 926, while the births are 1302. The average deaths during the last seven weeks are 1001, which, with the exception of the year 1847, when they were 1043, is far greater than for a similar period during the last eight years.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Timo Danoa, et dona ferentes.—VIRG.

It is just three years since a gigantic speculation agitated this kingdom from one end to the other. Men of practical policy and great experience were divided in their opinions as to its operation and consequences. Its advocates and opponents had each their special organs, in which the scheme was publicly canvassed day by day; it was the problem that monopolised the philosophy of the press. Well, time has proved that those were right who opposed the measure as a commercial agent, as matter for trading venture, but unhappily not before a miserable mass of public and private ruin attested the soundness of the premises from which they had drawn this deduction. That which was a mania for gambling in railway shares, is now the foolishness of racing sweeps and lotteries—the only difference being that the latter description of lunacy is contrary to law. It is fair to assume that nobody will gainsay the fact of its being illegal according to the statute which prohibits lotteries. But there are those who argue (whatever they may think) for the continuance of the system; with them we are at issue, and upon these grounds.

We will not charge the advocates who have opened the case of Racing Sweeps and Lotteries with Misquoting, misstating, Misplacing, misdating.

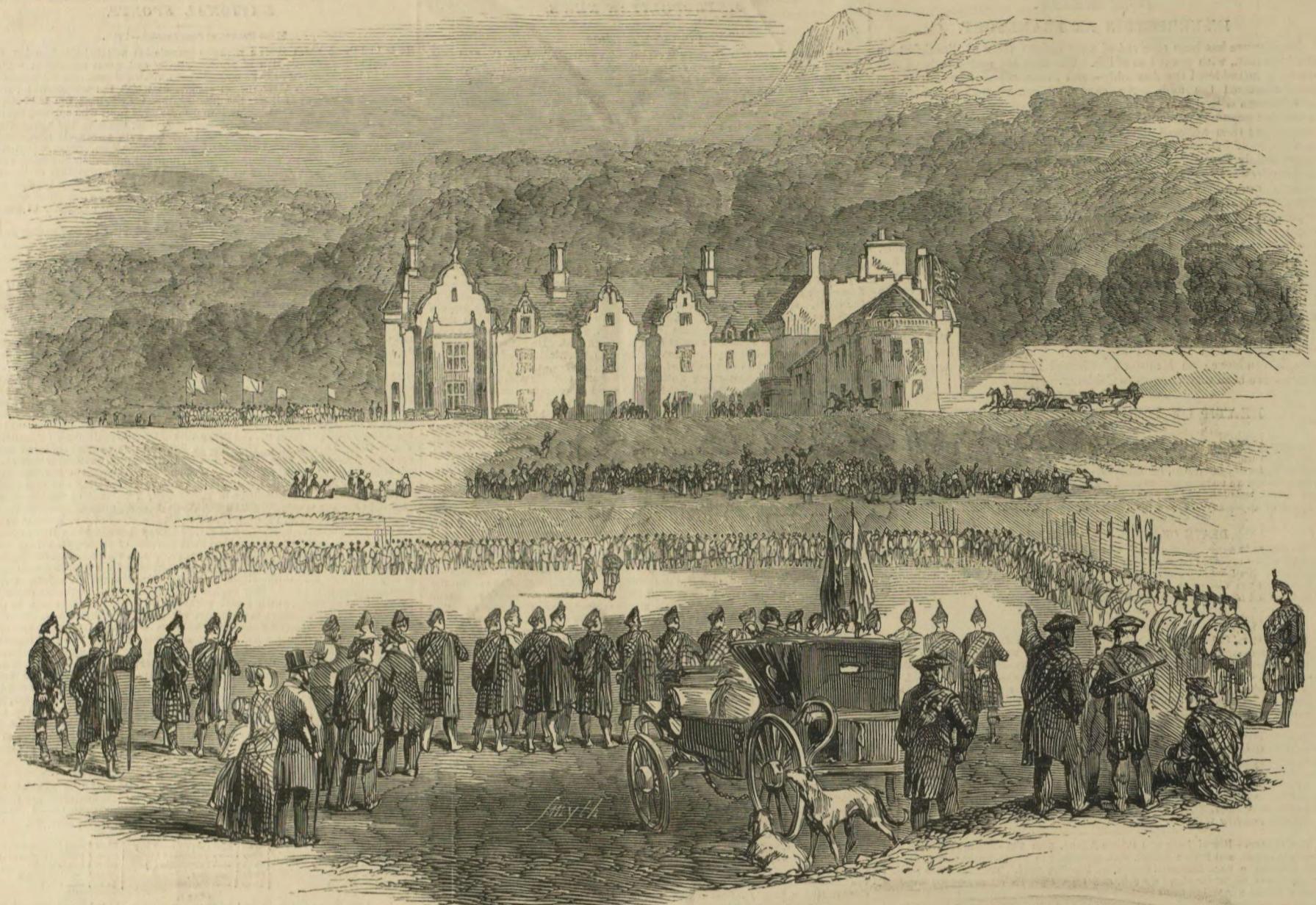
We simply object against them, that they are doing a good cause a heavy discouragement. We are the friends of our National Sports, and would uphold them in a state to entitle them to popular favour. One who spoke with authority has said, "We never had any great sympathy with that 'march of intellect' which altogether outran the commissariat of the body;" and we follow in the same way of thinking. The Circus might have adopted a less appropriate motto than "Mens sana in corpore sano." Gambling in "Little Goes" is the prevailing epidemic. Dealing with these as with "all the employments of life," we cannot but come to the conclusion that they are sources of great gains to those engaged in them, seeing the anxiety they manifest to uphold and promote the system, and to make it a monopoly. But it is an offence against common sense to assume that racing sweeps are amusements peculiarly appropriate to places of convivial resort. They entail vast trouble and considerable expense upon those who get them up, requiring a set of officials exclusively for contriving and working the schemes. They act as inducements to long sojourns among scenes and associates, that, it may be said in all courtesy, have never been recommended to the young or old of any class, and directly promote the illegitimate use of money in that particular class of society the least of all able to afford it....

Upon the eve of the separation of Parliament, a member of the Government stated, in answer to some urgent applications bearing upon the subject, that the Solicitor of Stamps had received instructions, the effect of which would be considerably to abate the prevalence of racing lottery speculations. It is impossible to suppose this assertion made for the mere purpose of staving off a disagreeable importunity—that it was spoken in bad faith, with a view to afford facility to the system until the assembling of another session. In a sporting character—if any such they may claim—these gambling contrivances are injurious to the true interests of the turf: they cannot promote any social good—they may produce, on the contrary, much social mischief. We speak of them here as occupations of a leisure hour—investments for chance pocket-money. As grave entanglements of mind and money for those whose means are wholly dependent upon their patient industry and cool perseverance, they are the most dangerous of all seductions, if they are to assail them in their hours of recreation and social excitement. Let them look at this statement without prejudice. It is not with them a question of winning or losing; but it involves the bias of habit and the frame of mind which shall return them to their homes and their duties such as their calm convictions may approve. There are, moreover, those who should not avoid this serious social question by passing it on the other side. They, at least, cannot but gauge the nature of the retainers that ensure the system, such zealous advocacy, and well understand the application of the five words prefixed to these observations.

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting on the Cesarewitch extended over a wide field, but was on a very limited scale: it is not likely to improve, a vast deal of money remaining, and likely to remain, unpaid on the St. Leger. Messrs. C—t, B—t, P—t, and the Boy Jones are "wanted" to the tune of nearly £20,000.

CESAREWITCH.			



THE BRAEMAR GATHERING AT INVERCAULD HOUSE.

(Continued from page 182.)

haugh, whereon stands the *Castle of Balmoral*, surrounded by ancient and stately trees. Our Artist's view is taken from the road on the north side of the Dee, the best point. The hill which rises proudly at the back is called Craggown. Upon its summit is a pole, which was erected to commemorate the successful termination of a lawsuit which Earl Fife (the late owner of Balmoral) had with his trustees. Early in the present year, the reversion of the lease of Balmoral was bought from the trustees of Sir Robert Gordon by his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The Castle and grounds of Balmoral are stated to have exceeded the expectations of her Majesty and Prince Albert. Mr. Smith, the architect, of Aberdeen, after whose plans the present house of Balmoral was built, was sent for by command of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and instructed to furnish plans of several additions that are considered necessary for the future accommodation of the Court. The garden is also to be enlarged, and the arable land about the Castle improved.

*Mar Lodge*, the shooting quarters of the Duke of Leeds, is in the neighbourhood of Balmoral, at about a mile from Corrimulzie, on the haugh on the opposite side of the river. This retreat received great scathe from the floods of

August, 1829, when a stately bridge was entirely swept away. The hill on the south side of the valley, opposite to Mar Lodge, is called Craig Nich, and is said to signify the Rock or Hill of the Eagles.

*Corrimulzie* is another of these Highland retreats, which, for quiet loveliness, has no equal on all Deeside. Our view shows the shooting lodge of General Sir Alexander Duff, taken from the north side of the Dee. In another column we have portrayed one of the General's Deer-stalkers.

*Invercauld House*, with the Braemar Gathering, has been already described. The mansion was built in 1715, when the first rising was made for the Stuarts. It is environed with stately old trees, and behind it rises a noble hill.

*Lochnagar* has likewise been described. Lord Byron has enshrined it in his undying verse:—

Ah! there my young footsteps in infancy wander'd,  
My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid,  
On chieftains long perish'd my memory ponder'd,  
As daily I strode through the pine-cover'd glade.  
I sought not my home till the day's dying glory  
Gave place to the rays of the bright polar star;  
For Fancy was cheer'd by traditional story,  
Disclosed by the natives of dark Lochnagar.

Years have rolled on, Lochnagar, since I left you;

Years must elapse ere I tread you again;

Nature of verdure and flowers has beroft you,

Yet still are you dearer than Albion's plain;

England! thy beauties are tame and domestic,

To one who has roved on the mountains afar;

Oh! for the crags that are wild and majestic,

The steep frowning glories of dark Lochnagar!

We should add that this famous hill is in Prince Albert's forest of Balmoral. The locality is thus sketched in a Scottish journal:—The south bank of the Dee, at about 50 miles from Aberdeen, is a fine peninsula and verdant lawn, encircled by a belt of luxuriant birch trees. The foreground is formed by the slope of "Craignoun," a hill which rises from the valley, by a gentle acclivity, to the height of 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The face of the hill is covered with wood, and forms part of the forest of Mar. Over the left shoulder, when seen from the north side of the river, the snow-capped peak of "Lochnagar" rises into view, while a noble range of heath-clad mountains disposed in a curve within a radius of ten miles, constitute a background at once majestic and sublime. In the centre of peninsula, within this magnificent amphitheatre, and just at the base of Craignoun, stands the Castle of Balmoral. Nothing can be more beautiful than the situation—nothing more sublime than the entire scene.



LOCHNAGAR.



THE CONCEPTION.—PAINTED BY MURILLO.—FROM THE SPANISH GALLERY IN THE LOUVRE, AT PARIS.

OH! Mary, mother, Queen of Heaven,  
Fairest and best of mortal birth,  
Hope of the sad and unforgiven,  
Type of all loveliness on earth;  
Thy very name in every clime  
Attracts, enhallows, and endears,  
And forms a melody sublime  
Amid the music of the spheres.

This fine picture is one of the treasures of the *Galerie Espagnole*, in the Louvre. It was painted by Murillo, about the year 1650; it was drawn and engraved by A. Bridoux, in 1845, and published by Goupil and Vibert.

Murillo's unapproachable pre-eminence in representing this charming subject procured for him the name of *el viento de la Concepcion*. The crowning and protecting mystery of Spain is the belief that the Virgin was born free from all taint of original sin. This is peculiar and national, and occurs frequently in church, chapel, and gallery; while it has occupied innumerable pens, pencils, and chisels.

The dispute of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin originated in the thirteenth century; and when it was revived in the seventeenth century, the Franciscans of Seville took the lead in asserting their belief of the sinless nature of the Virgin. Hence it is natural that some of the most perfect conceptions of Murillo should have been devoted to the embodying of this incorporeal mystery; "and never," says Mr. Ford, in his clever "Hand-book of Spain," "has dignified composure and innocence of mind, unruffled by human guilt or passion, pure unsexual unconsciousness of sin or shame, heavenly beatitude past utterance, and unconquerable majesty and hidden strength of chastity, been more ex-

quisitely portrayed. The retiring virgin loveliness of the blessed Mary seems to have stolen so gently, so silently on her, that she is aware of her own power and fascination."

The able author of the "Hand-book" continues:—

"It may be as well to mention the proper manner in which this mystery should be painted. Pacheco requires that the Virgin should be about fifteen years old, very beautiful, with those regular features which the Greek artists selected to express the perfect passionless serenity of the immortal gods, devoid of human frailties, 'the unpoluted temple of the mind'; that her attitude should be—

Her graceful arms, in meekness bending  
Across her gently budding breast;

that she should be clad in a spotless robe of blue and white—the colours, also, of Juno, *Regina coeli*—because she appeared in them to Beatriz de Silva, a Portuguese nun. She should bruise with her heel the serpent's head; thus trampling on the author of original sin. She should stand on the moon in a crescent shape: thus combining at once the symbol of Pagan and Moslem, the crescent of Isis, of Diana, and of the Turk. The horns should be placed downwards, because, in fact, the moon is always solid, although it appears to us, from the sun getting between it and the earth, to be occasionally a crescent. The moon is introduced

Oh! Mary, mother, Queen of Heaven  
We may not deem thee all divine;  
But we can strive as we have striven.  
That love and reverence shall be thine.  
The chasten'd beauty of thine eyes  
Imbues the world with pitying grace,  
And Love's most holy mysteries  
Beam from the splendours of thy face.—CHAS. MACKAY.

because the Virgin is held to be the "woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars" (Rev. xii. 1). These stars should never be omitted. The body of the Virgin should float in an atmosphere of light, derived from herself. The cordon of San Francisco, sacred as the *Zennaar* cord of the Brahmins, should encircle the whole, because it is the badge of that order which defended her immaculate conception. The subject is often surrounded with smaller pictures, which represent those different attributes and manifold perfections of the Virgin, which are celebrated in her Hymn and Litany. Murillo often painted the Virgin in a state of extatic beatitude, and borne aloft in a golden ether to heaven, to which her beatuous eyes were turned, by a group of angels, which none could colour like him. It should be remembered that the draperies of the Virgin must be very long, and her feet never shown."

THE LATE MR. COLLINS, R.A.—Mr. Wilkie Collins is preparing for publication, with a portrait from Linnell, and two Vignettes, memoirs of the life of his father, the late William Collins, R.A., with extracts from his private journals and correspondence (including letters from Coleridge, Wilkie, Allston, and other eminent contemporaries), descriptions of all his principal works, and a list of his pictures, with the price received for each.

## MUSIC.

## NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Our report, in last week's Number—which contained the Engraving of St. Andrew's Hall as fitted up for the meeting—extended to Thursday morning. The third and last concert on that evening produced 115 guinea tickets and 922 half-guineas. The scheme was not so attractive as on the two previous concerts. It opened with Haydn's Symphony No. 5, in C Minor (of the Solomon set of 12). This was well executed; the patriarch Lindley being loudly encored in the minuet of the trio. The duo from "Linda," "Du quel di," sung by Castellan and Reeves, and the air "In si barbara," from "Semiramide," sung by Alboni, created no sensation. Blagrove's playing of his "Pirata" fantasia was nice in tone and finished in execution, but frigid in style and expression. The selection from Beethoven's "Fidelio" terminating the first part, afforded Mdm. Viardot the occasion to prove the versatility of her powers, for she sang the scene of Leonora magnificently.

The "William Tell" overture, beginning the second part, was spiritedly executed, and the last movement was encored, but the flute and oboe dialogue was by no means well rendered. The adagio of the celebrated "William Tell" trio was not effective, albeit sung by Reeves, Whitworth, and Lablache. Alboni produced immense excitement in the Tyrolean, "In questo semplice," and was encored when she substituted the "Lucrezia" drinking song, in which she received another encore. An insipid glee, "The Gipsies' Tent," followed, and then Viardot and Castellan were encored in Benedict's duo from the "Crusaders," "The ties of friendship," but we cannot compliment them on their execution of the bravura finale. Lablache's "Tarantella," given with such vivacity, was demanded, of course, a second time. Balf's trio for three sopranos, from "Falstaff," was well sung by Castellan, Viardot, and Alboni. Mr. Sims Reeves, in Mercadante's Romance, "Bella adorata," and the Misses Williams, in Walter Maynard's graceful duo, the "Gondoliers," acquitted themselves excellently. Mr. Phillips ought then to have sung a ballad by Kraust, but he did not show—why and wherefore, was not explained. "Rule, Britannia," executed in the most execrable style ever heard, finished the Concert. Our national air was a complete failure—it was sung in all keys, and with every kind of words.

The attendance on Friday, for the third and last morning performance, was not great, which may be attributed to the mistake of not having given Handel's "Messiah." The receipts were 177 guineas and 788 half-guineas. The scheme opened with Mozart's "Davide Penitente," which is heavy and antiquated, although it contains some fine pieces. It was well sung; the Misses Williams particularly distinguishing themselves. Handel's oratorio, "Israel in Egypt," with the interpolations made by Professor Taylor in 1836, formed the last part of the morning's programme; but the gratification to be derived from the colossal choruses of the master-mind was nullified by the annoying and unjustifiable introduction of pieces having little or no connection with the poem and with the composer's intentions. The execution, however, was remarkably fine; the choral singing was perfect; and the "Hallstone" and "Horse and his Rider" choruses were encored. Mr. Reeves sang a restored air of Handel superbly. Mr. Lockey, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Phillips, Mdm. Viardot, Mdm. Castellan, and Miss M. Williams executed their allotted pieces unexceptionably, and in some instances nobly.

Scarcely had the last notes of the final chorus in "Israel" been heard, than the hall was cleared for the Dress Ball, which took place in the evening, and was well attended. Jullien conducted the band, in which were Koemig and Collinet; and the dancing was kept up until the small hours—the blaze of beauty being transcendent.

The receipts for the six musical performances were—1020 in the patrons' gallery (guineas), and 6206 in the body of the hall and side galleries (half-guineas); making, in all, 4123 guineas. In 1845, the amount was 4375 guineas. It is, however, anticipated that, with the donations, the charities will be as much benefited by this meeting as in 1845; as Mr. Peto has sent £50, Mdm. Lind £50, the Dean of Norwich £20, the Duke of Cambridge £20, &c. The largest sum ever realised was in 1824, the foundation year, when the surplus of receipts over expenditure was £2411. In 1845, it was £1252.

On the whole there is little to blame in the arrangements for this festival. The honorary secretaries, Messrs. G. Simpson and R. Kerrison, in the administrative acts, deserve every eulogium; whilst Benedict has gained great glory for his musical arrangements, and for his skill as a conductor.

Norwich has an immense advantage, in its admirable choral societies, for such meetings; and we quite agree with the suggestion thrown out by the *Norwich Mercury*, that every endeavour should be made to supply a local band. The same energy and perseverance exhibited in the choral school would ultimately produce an orchestral phalanx. The boys of the Cathedral choir have been also of great value this festival. It must also be recorded as a great musical event, that Viardot has established for herself as great a name by her singing at this meeting as her father, Garcia the tenor, and her sister, Malibran, had done at former festivals.

The vocalisation of Mdm. Viardot in sacred and secular music has, indeed, been one of the grandest successes in modern times. It is of no ordinary importance also, for such performances to have two such tenors as Reeves and Lockey, as Continental aid, with such *artistes*, is quite unnecessary. A new *basso* is certainly wanting. Phillips was fine in "Elijah," but his organ is fatigued; and Whitworth, although he has good taste, has not the force required to carry out his conceptions. The Misses Williams are now indispensable for every festival: they are safe conscientious vocalists in sacred music, and charming when in harness together for their duos. Mdm. Castellan has opened a new career for herself, in which we should prefer to hear her for the future, instead of the stage, for which a want of dramatic sensibility will prevent her ever taking a first-rate position. Of Alboni and Lablache it would be a waste of space to write—their popularity is unbounded.

**WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.**—We are glad to learn that the financial results of this meeting have been so gratifying. The gatherings of the three choirs may be turned to excellent account for the interests of art; but we should most strongly urge the appointment of an experienced conductor at future meetings. The three professors who hold the appointments of organists at Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, are highly-respected musicians; and we should be sorry to see the direction of the general arrangements out of their hands; but in these times, when the perfection of an *ensemble* is so much regarded, it is of the utmost importance that a large orchestra should be conducted by a thoroughly competent person, and that it should not be controlled by a professor who only takes the *biton* once in three years.

**MUSICAL TOURS.**—Mdm. Lind continues her successful career in the provinces. She sang at York last Monday, and will be in Edinburgh this evening (Saturday).—Alboni sang at Newcastle last Monday; and with Grisi and Mario at Edinburgh, on Tuesday. The Italian Opera at Liverpool, with the two latter, Tagliafico, &c., has been immensely successful.

**ABERGAVENNY EISTEDDFOD.**—Great preparations are making for this meeting of Welsh Bards in October, at which Mr. Richards will act as judge, as in 1845.

**MDLLE. ALBONI.**—This great contralto will sing on Monday at Exeter Hall, for Mr. Lavenu's concert, and will depart the next day for the Continent.

**MR. WILSON.**—This very popular singer of Scotch melodies is about to depart for the United States, and gave a farewell concert at Exeter Hall on Thursday.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**SIR C. NAPIER'S SQUADRON.**—COVE OF CORK, SEPT. 16.—The squadron are here still, and are likely to remain; the Admiral has just received orders from Charing cross, superseding previous Admiralty orders, and to hold his squadron in readiness to act on any instructions he may receive from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, with the view of suppressing tumult and maintaining tranquillity in the country. The *Helena* is only waiting for her new commander to join, when she will proceed at once to the West Indies, receiving the *Electra*.

**THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR IRELAND.**—The *Cyclops* steam-frigate, six guns, Captain the Hon. George Hastings, left Portsmouth between nine and ten o'clock on Sunday night, with 200 officers and men of the Marine Artillery corps, rocket brigade, field battery, &c., and a cargo of small arms of various descriptions, for the use of the supernumerary constabulary, &c., in Ireland. The *Driver* steam-sloop, Commander Johnson, six guns, which was put in commission suddenly on Saturday, has been fully manned and stored, and embarked on Tuesday 100 marines, who were sent express from London for that purpose, and with whom she sailed the same night for Cork and Waterford. The *Sprightly* steamer, Lieutenant Bernard, R.N., commanding, manned by the crew of the gunnery ship *Excellent*, and armed with four 24-pounder brass howitzers, also with a store of small arms and ammunition, has sailed for Waterford, together with the *Dwarf*, iron screw-steamer, fitted and stored, and armed with two 12-pounder brass howitzers.

The *Cyclops*, steam-frigate, Captain the hon. G. F. Hastings, put into Plymouth Sound on Monday afternoon, and took in a few supernumeraries, and then sailed for Waterford.

On Wednesday instructions were received at the naval rendezvous on Tower-hill, and at the different houses for the entry of seamen at the east end of the metropolis, that, no men or lads being required for the Royal navy, all entries were for the present to be suspended.

**POST-OFFICE NOTICE.**—On Thursday, a notice was issued at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, that ship letter mails would be made up and despatched for Malta, Constantinople, and the Black Sea, by the *Euzine* steamer, to sail on the 25th inst.; and by the *Sarah Sands*, to sail for New York on the 10th of October.

**JOHN TAYLOR GORDON.**—Esq., M.D., having wholly retired from the exercise of his profession, has resigned his appointment in the household of the Duke of Cambridge, as Physician to his Royal Highness.

**TIME OF DEPARTURE OF THE LISBON MAILS FOR ENGLAND.**—A serious disagreement has for some time existed between the Peninsular Packet Company's agent at Lisbon and the agent of the British post-office at that port, as to who has the right to fix the time for the departure of the mail-steamer. As the latter carry cargo, they are, of course, not exempted, even though they have mails on board, from foreign custom-house regulations. Their departure from a foreign port, therefore, is almost in the power of the private agent, who can retard or facilitate their obtaining custom-house clearance just as he thinks proper. It is to put a stop to this disagreement, which is grown very serious, and to inquire into other more important privileges claimed by the private agent of the company, that the Lisbon Packet agent has been ordered to this country.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"M. P."—The same position was kindly sent to us by the Rev. H. Bolton, a few days ago. He is ignorant, as we are at the moment, whose it is; but we remember to have seen it. Our version stands thus:—White King at Q B 8th; R at Q R 5th; B at K R 8th; P at Q B 5th; P at K B 5th. Black King at Q R sq; B at Q R 2d; P at Q B 3d; P at K B 2d. White mates in four moves.

"G. T. L."—Such a match is certainly on the taps. The members of the Brighton Club, being desirous of playing one or two games by correspondence with the well-known Liverpool Club, have solicited the intervention of Mr. Staunton to promote the contest; but no formal challenge has been tendered, and it would be premature just now to offer an opinion on the subject.

"Epsilon."—Your emendation is of effect. Mate may still be given in three moves easily.

"Bou Maza."—It reached us too late for examination this week.

"Juvenis."—Apply by letter to Mr. Harrwitz, at the London Chess Club. His terms for instruction, we are told, are moderate, but we do not know what they are.

"An Enthusiast."—It is not the custom in this country to warn the opponents' Queen of danger by saying "Check." A Castle is called, indiscriminately, a Rook or a Castle.

"F. N. M."—M.D., Nova Scotia.—The suggestion shall not be forgotten. With respect to your Problem, too, that shall have due attention.

"I. J."—We are not aware of having more than one other of your Problems unpublished.

"Vigorniensis."—Neither in the case mentioned nor in any other could the King go into check of an adverse man, although it is a common error among inexperienced players to believe that under such circumstances he might.

"F. W. C."—Not without merit. We shall try and find a niche for it ere long.

"J. C. B."—must be good enough to send a solution, as it is our practice never to look at a Problem till we can compare it with the author's solution.

Solutions by "M. D." "F. R. S." "Esor." "J. A. H." "G. A. H." "A. B. K." "Sopracitta." "W. L." "R. H. T." "S. N." "G. P." "H. W." "W. B." "G. S. J." "F. V." are correct.

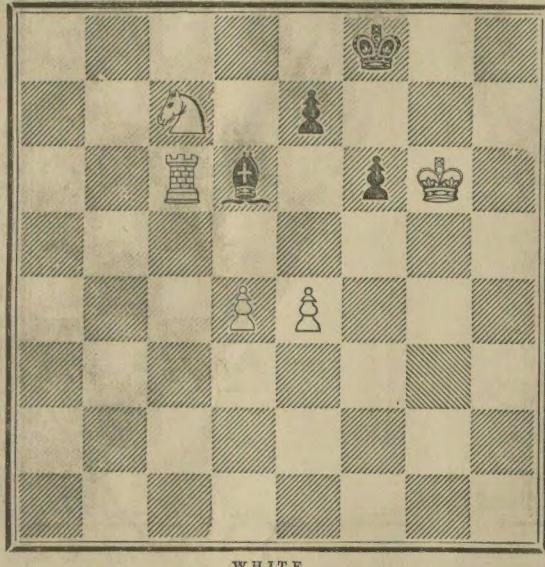
## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 243.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q B 5th	P to Q 7th	3. Kt to Kt 4th (disch)	K to B 8th
2. Kt to K B 2d	K to Kt 8th	4. Kt to K R 2d—Mate	

## PROBLEM NO. 244.

By Messrs. KLING and HORWITZ.

BLACK.



White, playing first, mates in five moves.

## CHESS IN INDIA.

We have been favoured with a selection of games played recently in a match between a Brahmin of Tanjore, named Vencut Ayar, who has obtained some celebrity in India for skill at Chess, and a European gentleman connected with the East India Company's service. These games are none of them of the very highest order of excellence; but, in many there are points of interest which render them well deserving of publicity. The two following are among the best:—

(REGULAR OPENING.)	WHITE (V. Ayar).	BLACK (Mr. —).	WHITE (V. Ayar).	BLACK (Mr. —).
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	18. Q to Kt 3d	P to Q 3d	
2. Kt to B 3d	P to K 3d	19. P to Q 4th	Q to B 3d	
3. K B to Q B 4th	P to K B 3d	20. Q to K 4th	P to K B 4th	
4. Castles	Q to Kt 2 B 3d	21. Q to K R 4th	P to K R 3d	
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	22. Q B to K B 4th	Q to K B 2d	
6. K P takes P	P to K 4th	23. P to Q Kt 5th (d)	P to K Kt 4th	
7. R to K sq (ch)	K to B 2d (a)	24. Q takes P	P takes B	
8. K B to his sq	K B to Q 3d	25. Q takes P (ch)	Q to K Kt 3d	
9. P to Q B 4th	Q B to K 3d	26. Q takes Q (ch) (e)	C takes Q	
10. R takes B (ch) (b)	B takes P (ch)	27. P takes Kt	P takes P	
11. Kt takes B	K takes R	28. Kt to K 3d	Kt to K 2d	
12. Q P takes P	P to Q 5th	29. Q to Kt Q B 2d	K to B 3d	
13. K B to Q 3d	Q to Q 4th	30. R to K sq (f)	P to Q R 4th	
14. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	K to B 2d	31. Q takes Kt Q P	R to K R 5th (g)	
15. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3d	32. R to K 6th (ch)	K to B 2d	
16. Q to her 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2d	33. R takes Kt (ch)	K takes R	
(c)	Q to Q 2d	34. Kt takes R, and wins (h)		

(a) Fearing to crowd his game by interposing a piece.

(b) This is very well conceived; for if the King take the R, White takes P with P (ch); and if then the King re-takes, he must be mated in two moves.

(c) It would not have been safe to take the Kt P with the B, on account of the impending mate with Black's Queen.

(d) The Brahmin plays all this part of the game extremely well.

(e) Simplifying the business, to assure success doubly sure.

(f) Taking the Q P would have involved the loss of two pieces for the Rook.

(g) A merely desperate venture.

(h) The termination is neat and very clever.

## BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(GIUOCO PIANO.)

WHITE (V. Ayar).	BLACK (Mr. —).	WHITE (V. Ayar).	BLACK (Mr. —).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. K to R 2d	Kt to K 3d
2. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	17. B to Q Kt 3d	Kt to Kt 4th
3. Kt to B 3d	P to K B 3d	18. R to K B 2d	Q to B 2d
4. Castles	K to B 3d	19. Q to K B sq	Q R to Q B sq
5. P to Q 3d	P to K R 3d	20. Kt to K B 5th (b)	Kt to K Kt 3d
6. Q B to K 3d (a)	B takes B	21. P to K R 4th	K Kt to K 3d
7. P takes B	Castles	22. P to K R 5th	Kt to R sq
8. Q Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d	23. B takes Kt	K B P takes B
9. P to K R 3d	Q B to K 3d	24. Kt takes R P (ch)	K to R 2d
10. Q Kt to Q 5th	B takes Kt	25. R takes K	R takes R
11. K P takes B	Q Kt to K 2d	26. R takes R	Q to K 2d (c)
12. Kt to K R 4th	K Kt takes P	27. R to Q Kt 8th	Q to her B 2d
13. Q to K B 3d	P to Q B 3d	28. R to Q R 8th	P to Kt 3d
14. Q to K Kt 3d	Q to Q Kt 3d	29. Kt to K 4th	And Black surrenders.

(a) The game is opened with great judgment by the Indian; indeed, the choice of moves is remarkable in one who, as our Correspondent observes, possesses no book knowledge, and is, therefore, thrown upon his own resources from the commencement.

(b) The first link in a series of ingenious moves on the Brahmin's part.

(c) If he had taken the Kt with his P, he could have been mated immediately.

## MATCH



## THE SALE AT STOWE.

In our Journal of September 2 the State Bedstead is set down as purchased by Mr. Walesby, for 51 guineas; whereas it cost him 86 guineas. An engraving of this costly Bedstead will be found among our Illustrations of the Royal Visit to Stowe, in 1845.

The interest attached to the sale has scarcely any precedent; and, as a record of the result, immediately after the close of the sale, there will be published the catalogue, with the names of the purchasers, and the price of each lot; and anecdotes illustrative of the historic rarities.

## THE ENGRAVINGS.

Our illustrations comprise, this week, some of the pieces of furniture of historic as well as artistic interest, and also a representation of the beautiful naval column in the gardens at Stowe, called the Grenville Column. This latter is, perhaps, the best of all the architectural enrichments of the gardens, which generally, as we have before observed, are of poor design and character. Surrounding this view of the column is a border composed of the frame to a very beautiful toilet-glass, of the time of Queen Anne, and, indeed, which probably belonged to that monarch. The frame is composed of tortoise-shell, and ornamented with ormolu; and under the canopy at top is a medallion, having a full-length portrait of the Queen in relief upon it; while the oval compartments at the sides and bottom of the glass contain small paintings of vases surrounded by curtains, &c. This is a very beautiful specimen of the decorative furniture of Queen Anne's time. Beneath this illustration we give a group of furniture, the principal object in which is the travelling organ of King James the Second. The organ is of small size, being but six feet nine inches high, and about five feet wide by two feet and a half in depth. Our illustration shows the front of the organ as ready for the player; that is, a glazed window which can be elevated or lowered (in the latter case shutting up the instrument), is represented as thrown up. The stops of the organ are the following:—Fifteenth-bass, sesqui-altera, twelfth-bass, trumpet, fifteenth-treble, cornet, twelfth-treble, and stop-diapason. The notes, ranged in two rows, are 43 in number, the lowest having black, the upper white keys. The false pipes to the front are merely flat pieces of wood, painted to resemble pipes, gilded and ornamented with arabesques, and above and below them are some pieces of pierced carving of good design. The case of the organ is painted a dull red colour, the mouldings to the panels and frames to the windows being gilded, as is also the carved fruit and foliage, and architectural enrichments in the frieze and other parts of the organ.

The brief notice of this historical relique, given in the catalogue, is as follows:—James the Second's organ,

used in his camp on Hounslow Heath. After the revolution, it was conveyed to Lord Wharton's seat at Minchenden, and purchased by Mr. Grenville at the sale of the effects there.

The Table represented in the foreground of the Engraving possesses more claims to notice from its history than for its beauty, as it was given by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, to the profligate Countess of Shrewsbury. The ornamental enrichments to the top of the table are most exquisitely designed and carried out, as is also the pattern round the frame of the table, and the stretcher between the legs; and we imagine, from the delicacy of the workmanship, that the silver portion of the table is the work of either French or German artists. The legs of the table are wretchedly meagre in character, and are of light wood stained to look like ebony.

The tall stand with the tapering shaft, for holding a vase of flowers, possesses many characteristics of the table—such as the style of ornamentation, &c.; and from this resemblance we imagine most probably it graced the Countess of Shrewsbury's apartments at Avington. The base and enrichments at the top are covered with thick plates of silver, richly wrought—the shaft being merely of stained wood.

The two other subjects we have engraved are two figures (from a set of four), exquisite carvings in yew-tree, personifying the four quarters of the globe. The two we have selected are Asia and Africa; and the elegance of the design, richness of detail, and vigour of execution, are alike remarkable—the attributes of each being exquisitely varied in arrangement and character. The two figures we have not represented are Europe and America: the former being sculptured as a fisherman offering a handful of fish for sale; the latter in the usual style in which an American Indian (or, rather, a native of Virginia) is pourtrayed. All of these figures are designed as holding baskets on their heads, and thus serve as pedestals either for lights or beautiful specimens of Sévres porcelain. The figures, we presume, were sculptured about a hundred years since.

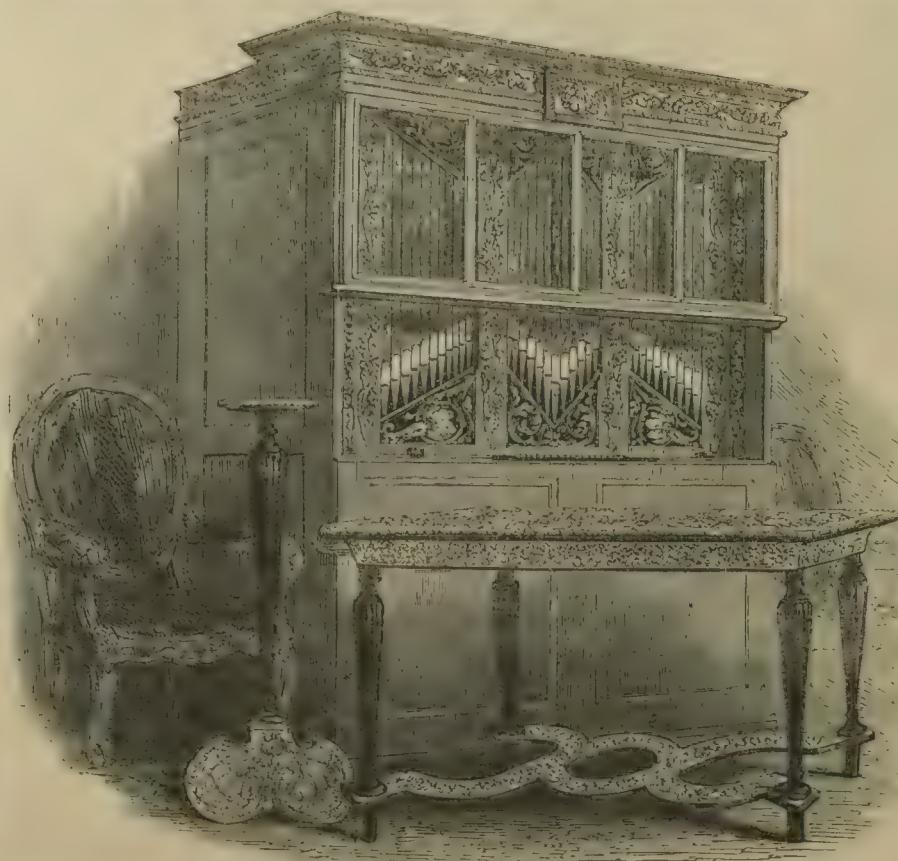
In the Manuscript Library at Stowe were some beautiful chairs made of ebony which once graced Fonthill, and some of the chairs, tradition asserts, belonged to Cardinal Wolsey. We should not, however, ourselves consider those so traditionally honoured as of so old a date; but they are evidently of Oriental workmanship, whilst their companions, from the style of decoration, show their European origin. In general character, these chairs bear great resemblance to a couple in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, and were given to Elias Ashmole by King Charles II.; and, from this general similarity, we should presume them to be of like age.



TOILE-Glass FRAME, TEMP. QUEEN ANNE; AND VIEW OF THE GRENVILLE COLUMN, AT STOWE.



YEW TREE STAND.—ASIA.



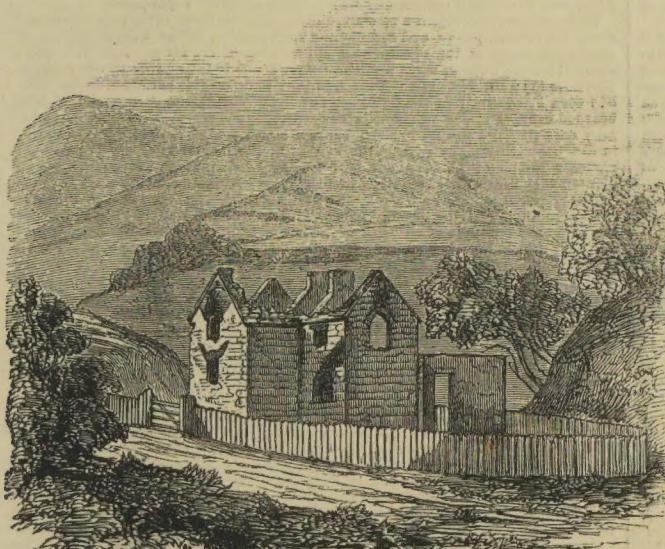
TRAVELLING ORGAN OF KING JAMES II.—TABLE GIVEN BY GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, TO THE COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY.—FLOWER-STAND FROM AVINGTON.



YEW TREE STAND.—AFRICA.

## THE IRISH INSURRECTION.

The renewed outbreak in Ireland appears to have been strongest in the county of Tipperary, where the main body of the rebels are believed to have been 4000 strong, encamped on Ahenny Hill, but immediately adjoining the Slate Quarries. The position is an extremely strong one: the peasantry were drilled daily; they were chiefly armed with pikes, but many had rifles. The commissariat was regularly supplied by the neighbouring farmers, who sent in cattle and other provisions, knowing that otherwise they would have to surrender them. At about 4 o'clock, P.M., on the 12th inst., a detachment from the camp proceeded to the Police Barracks of the Slate Quarries, which the constabulary had only quitted about twenty minutes previously to take refuge at Piltown. The insurgents at some distance from the house fired through the windows; but finding that there was not any person within, they soon took possession of it, and ultimately set it on fire, reducing the entire dwelling and furniture to ashes. It was rumoured that all the surrounding constabulary stations were attacked, and that in some cases the police were disarmed, whilst in others the men had fortunately quitted their barracks previously, and retired upon Carrick and Clonmel.



POLICE BARRACK AT AHENNY-HILL, BURNED BY THE INSURGENTS.

We have received from a Correspondent the accompanying Sketch of the scene of the above incendiarism.

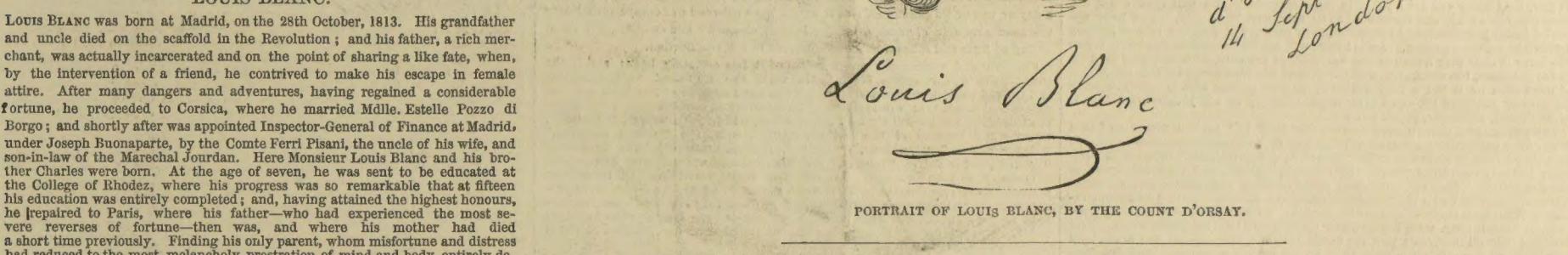
## LOUIS BLANC.

LOUIS BLANC was born at Madrid, on the 28th October, 1813. His grandfather and uncle died on the scaffold in the Revolution; and his father, a rich merchant, was actually incarcerated and on the point of sharing a like fate, when, by the intervention of a friend, he contrived to make his escape in female attire. After many dangers and adventures, having regained a considerable fortune, he proceeded to Corsica, where he married Mdlle. Estelle Pozzo di Borgo; and shortly after was appointed Inspector-General of Finance at Madrid, under Joseph Buonaparte, by the Comte Ferri Pisani, the uncle of his wife, and son-in-law of the Marechal Jourdan. Here Monsieur Louis Blanc and his brother Charles were born. At the age of seven, he was sent to be educated at the College of Rhodes, where his progress was so remarkable that at fifteen his education was entirely completed; and, having attained the highest honours, he prepared to Paris, where his father—who had experienced the most severe reverses of fortune—then was, and where his mother had died a short time previously. Finding his only parent, whom misfortune and distress had reduced to the most melancholy prostration of mind and body, entirely dependent on the Comte Ferri Pisani, who himself had not escaped in the general confusion of affairs, he resolved to accept any employment by which he might obtain an honourable subsistence for his father and himself. He entered the office of an attorney of the Cour Royale, and in his leisure hours gave lessons in mathematics. With some difficulty, on account of his extreme youth, and even childish appearance, he succeeded in obtaining the place of tutor to the son of a celebrated mechanician at Arras; there he made the acquaintance of M. Frederic Degeorge, editor of the *Journal du Progrès du Pas de Calais*, in which paper he wrote some remarkable articles. At the University of Arras he competed successfully for three prizes offered, viz. for the best essay in verse on the "Hôtel des Invalides," for an "Eloge de Mirabeau," and an "Eloge de Manuel." He then returned to Paris, and having written some articles for a paper entitled *Le Bon Sens*, and presented them without other introduction to MM. Rodde and Cauchois Lemaire, the editors of that journal, they were so struck with the unusual ability displayed in them, that they immediately gave him a regular engagement on the paper; and, on the retiring of M. Cauchois Lemaire, which was at no great interval followed by the death of M. Rodde, the *collaborateurs* of M. Louis Blanc wrote in a body to the proprietor of the journal, M. Lefebvre Meuret, a rich Belgian senator, to request that he would place M. Louis Blanc at the head of the paper. To this, however, his youth again offered an obstacle; and, in order to satisfy the eyes of the public, M. Martin Maillefer (afterwards principal editor of the *National*) was appointed as his colleague. Owing, however, to a disagreement with the proprietor, M. Martin Maillefer withdrew before very long; and at nineteen M. Louis Blanc found himself sole editor of one of the most important journals of France. Here it was that M. Louis Blanc first laid the basis of the system which he has since so ably developed in his writings, and which, then entirely new, has made so great a progress in France as to determine one of the most striking characteristics of the Revolution of February. One of the most remarkable traits in this journal (while under the superintendence of M. Louis Blanc) was the spirit of independence which influenced it—whether with regard to the predominant interests or the reigning ideas; and his firmness and disinterestedness are best proved by his having quitted the paper because his desire to sustain the principle of the execution of railroads by the State was opposed by M. Lefebvre Meuret, who was interested in their execution by companies. Such was the esteem and affection that M. Louis Blanc inspired among his *collaborateurs* in the *Bon Sens*, that, on his leaving it, he was followed by every one connected with it. He then founded *La Revue du Progrès*, in which the members of the democratic party, such as François Arago, Lamennais, Cormenin, George Sands, &c., wrote, and which contributed more powerfully than any other means to the constitution of the Republican party. It was in the *Revue du Progrès* that M. Louis Blanc published a series of articles on the Organisation of Labour, which produced so deep a sensation, that, on their being collected in a book, the sale of 20,000 copies has not exhausted their success. The labours of journalism not being sufficient to occupy the intellectual activity of M. Louis Blanc, he formed the bold resolution of writing the history of his time; and, notwithstanding the most strenuous attempts of his friends to dissuade him from a project likely to bring upon him a host of enemies, duels, and persecutions of all sorts, he persisted in his plan, and in the "Histoire de Dix Ans" carried it out with such singular success, that the book has not called forth a single refutation, notwithstanding that it was written with the most unsparing boldness. The last work of M. Louis Blanc is the "History of the French Revolution," of which but two volumes have yet appeared.

The part which, throughout his career, M. Louis Blanc has taken in defence of the rights of the people, naturally placed him in a most conspicuous situation in the late Revolution.

MAIL-COACH GUARDS.—The mail guards are rapidly diminishing in number. There are not above 200 in England, Wales, and Scotland. A small batch of them have very recently been compelled to accept of the gratuity of £50 allowed them by the Treasury, and leave the service. These were all juniors, who had not been in the Post-Office service ten years; some of these have been offered, and have accepted, the situations of postmen. It is now intended to induce some of the senior guards to retire from the service upon a superannuation allowance of 7s. 6d. a week. The guards, however, are about to petition the Postmaster-General for a higher scale of allowance. It appears that formerly, when mail guards became aged and infirm, they used to be appointed to situations where the duties were easy, upon full salaries; and, when they were really obliged to retire from the service altogether, 7s. 6d. a week was considered a sufficient pension. The Treasury scale of wages for mail guards is £70 a year for those who have been in the service under three years; £100 for those who have been in between three and ten years; £115 between ten and fifteen years; and £130 above fifteen years. When a guard is laid up through illness, he only gets 10s. 6d. a week; and when temporarily out of employment, through the cessation of a mail-coach, he is obliged to perform duties in the London Post-Office for 12s. a week. It appears that, with the exception of a single instance, no guard was ever convicted of a breach of trust while performing his duties.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—We are pleased to learn that a letter has been received here from the American Legation in London, giving strong assurance that the basis of an international postage law with Great Britain has been agreed upon, leaving only the minor details to be settled; and we hope in a short time to be able to announce the adjustment of all differences on these insignificant matters, and that the mail arrangements between the two countries are placed upon a more liberal foundation than they have ever before occupied.—*New York Shipping List*, Aug. 30.



PORTRAIT OF LOUIS BLANC, BY THE COUNT D'ORSAY.

## THE PROGRESS OF A BILL.

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD.

ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS.

(Continued from page 174.)

## CHAPTER III.

MRS. PURSEY ASSERTS A WIFE'S PREROGATIVE.—MR. PURSEY ENTERTAINS MR. JULIUS MACFUM.

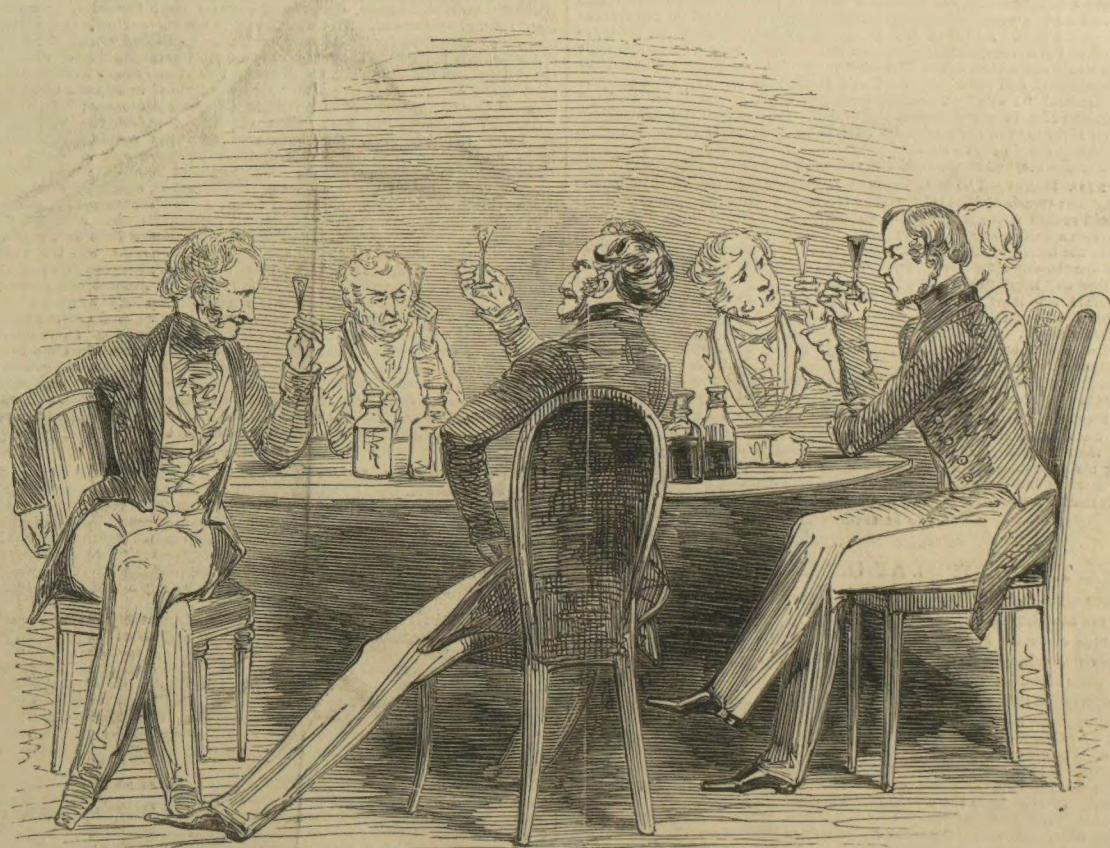
OLD Solomon obeyed the injunctions of his master to the letter; and, as this piece of antiquated hideousness surveyed the weak points of Mrs. Pursey's establishment, and noted the internal economy of her household, a sneer played upon his lip, for he foresaw no demand upon his cunning—inasmuch as the place was extremely easy of access.

Though in her "heart of hearts" Mrs. Pursey was delighted with Mr. Macfum's present, and particularly with the wine, she did not feel entirely satisfied as to the rectitude of the donor's character. He was certainly very gentlemanly in his manners, and very good-looking, and, above all, evidently accustomed to high female society (he paid many compliments to Mrs. Pursey); but she could not dislodge from her mind a certain "she knew not what," that made her very uncomfortable. She believed that she was not generally a suspicious person; far from it; but in this case she must say, she had her doubts. Henry might mark her words, and see whether or not she was right in her suspicions. All

she would say to her husband was, "Beware." It is indisputable that women are more suspicious than men. How is this to be accounted for? Are they generally of a less generous disposition; or is it the greater acuteness of their sympathies, that enables them to discern with a quicker gaze the scoundrel beneath the blandishments of a dandy man of honour, or to read hypocrisy where blinder man reads consummate virtue?

The visitors who honoured the Purseys with their company unanimously declared that the two Wilsons were the finest specimens of that master it had ever been their good fortune to behold. At last Henry's vanity was so tickled by this inordinate praise of his friend's presents, that he caused two lamps to be made to throw a light upon the rich browns and greens of the flattered Buggins.

The fine fruity port that had been in bottle some twenty years, to the certain knowledge of Mr. Macfum (though old Solomon, who helped to bottle it, had been in the employ of Mr. Moss but eighteen months), was proudly treasured by Henry Pursey. In short, Pursey declared the filthy concoction manufactured by the Jew attorney to be the finest wine he had ever tasted, and he fastened himself he had swallowed some good wine in his time. His heart bounded with gratitude towards Macfum. It was flattering to his self-love that he should have awakened so instantaneous and sincere a friendship as that which it was very evident Macfum entertained for him; and he forthwith requested his wife to confine her disgraceful suspicions to her own bosom, and if she could not think as she ought to think, at least to treat his friend with the utmost courtesy whenever he might honour them with a visit. The wife, as in duty bound, promised to obey the commands of her husband, though, as she affirmed with some pertinacity, she still had her doubts. To show his utter disregard of his wife's suspicions, as well as to parade his most excellent wine, Pursey determined to



MR. PURSEY ENTERTAINS MR. JULIUS MACFUM.

bring all the resources of his diminutive establishment into requisition, and give a select dinner party, to consist of Macfum and two or three of his (Pursey's) young associates. It was in vain that Mrs. Pursey urged the absence of a fish-kettle, and the utter inefficiency of the kitchen-range for the purpose. Henry was firm in his resolve—he would give the dinner. Whereupon (to do Mrs. Pursey justice) the little woman busied herself making the necessary preparations, shaping their slender means to the end in view with a skill worthy of Miss Cobett. Macfum consented to honour Pursey with his company, provided the latter would promise not to waste "that choice vintage" on his guests. "For," said Macfum, "the man who gives much of his best wine at his dinner-parties, is ignorant of its value, and has to learn that after a certain point men don't know the difference between good and bad drink. And," added this self-denying individual, "for my part, I prefer a glass of light French wine, this weather. If you insist upon throwing away your port, mind, I shall be party to no such criminal proceeding, I warn you." But Pursey had determined to make his entertainment in every way worthy of his distinguished guest; he therefore gave no heed unto the advice of his generous friend, but made up his mind to uncork a dozen of his port at least on the occasion. He took care, however, out of deference to Macfum's suggestion, to provide some light claret, so that his generous friend might indulge his preference. The party was to consist of six persons only, and on the day appointed for the festivity poor little Mrs. Pursey was in a fever of excitement. In the early part of the day she was in a desperate state of anxiety lest the man she had hired to wait should disappoint her; then there was the chance of the salmon breaking; and then—who could tell?—the chimney might catch fire. In short, she was heard to declare to a female friend afterwards, that she would not bear so heavy a responsibility again for all she could think of. Yet maternal responsibilities in no way pressed heavily upon this lady's mind. She must have been oddly educated.

Pursey's four ordinary associate were punctual to the dinner hour. As they declared unanimously on their way to Chelsea, "they were always in time for a feed." Mr. Macfum, however, impressed the company with a sense of his importance, after the fashion of most lions, by keeping the dinner waiting for half an hour. This delay on the part of Macfum was never forgiven by Mrs. Pursey. Take this for a general rule—a man who has once kept a lady's dinner waiting for the space of half an hour, has lost her favour irreversibly.

Pursey's dinner passed off very quietly. With the dessert came the famous port. Macfum begged to be allowed to keep to the claret, as he had been recommended to drink no other wine, and very little of that. Pursey excused his friend, and passed the bottle on to his other guests, severally assuring them that they would find that port no common wine. They were all young men. They accepted the proffered port as of the very finest vintage, and tried to persuade themselves that they had it.

Macfum observed them narrowly, and was pleased to find that they agreed with him in calling the wine in question a very fine glass of port.

"Deuced fine I upon my honour, Pursey," said Mr. Augustus Porson, a young man with an incipient moustache and a lisp. "The beeswing is perfect."

"My idea of a fine port, exactly," declared Mr. Arthur Murton. "There's a fine flavour of the wood." Mr. Murton's distinguishing characteristics were a love of the Brixton style of hair-cropping, and a weakness in favour of French women.

"It's a nice dry wine—not too sweet," thought Mr. Muskey, whose mind was wholly absorbed in an unceasing contemplation of his symmetrical proportions. "Though I'm always afraid of port—it's apt to discolor my face."

And Mr. Alum could not appreciate the wine, inasmuch as his mouth was out of taste—his tongue rough. Thus the five young men drank from Pursey's port bin; and, such is the force of imagination or blind ignorance of youth, they conceived that they were imbibing the very choicest vintage. Macfum made a study of this scene, for it was pregnant with a hopeful lesson to him. It was strong evidence of the gullibility of human nature, and the moral he drew from it was to this effect—if you wish to dazzle a young man, you should appeal to his judgment without allowing him to exercise it. Thus, you would say to him, "The best judges have pronounced this port to be an exquisite wine: I give it to you, for I know you are a judge in these matters." He will then drink the most execrable stuff, and declare it to be of first-rate quality. You have appealed to his judgment, and forestalled it by giving the decision of the highest authorities on the question. An old man will not be dazzled in this way. When you have to deal with a man of the world—that is to say, with one who is used to the pettiness, the chicanery, and the vice of the world—for in the estimation of most men he is but a poor authority in any matter who is a stranger to the grosser phases of life—you must appeal directly to his judgment, accept it as final, and, moreover, thank him for it.

The young men, though they vowed that they had seldom tasted so fine a wine, were particularly abstemious while any of it remained upon the table. At first they smacked their lips as they sipped it, and passed the bottle about merrily; but very soon their "ardour effervescent" cooled, and they adjourned to the claret-jug. Macfum noted this effect of Moss' concoction, and chuckled therewith. Macfum had a marvellous contempt for human nature, a contempt resulting from long study of its meaner phases. He was a philosopher in his way. Men, to his thinking, were but so many chess-men; life, the chess-board. Now the king held all in check; now the castle frowned defiance on the king; and now, in desperate strait, the king took refuge behind a pawn. And Macfum, in his complacent judgment, believed himself to be the Staunton of the game—the subtle player who could turn the tables upon his foe, in spite of the most conflicting disadvantages. He felt that he could twist these five young men about his little finger, as the saying runs; and so, in the plenitude of his own power, he contemplated their moral weakness—their forlorn gullibility, and pitied them.

The party over, the commotion in Mrs. Pursey's establishment gradually subsided, and again the tide of time rippled on quiescently.

In the first flush of wedded happiness, Henry had given his wife permission to open his letters: he now repented of this generosity. Macfum had lately persuaded him to rescind the absurd license, if he wished to lead a happy life. Macfum urged that it was all very well for boys and girls to keep up this insipid confidence, but that men of the world knew that it was impossible for any length of time. "Suppose, for instance," said Macfum, "I want you to join me in a visit to Mdile. Delalanti's, at Richmond; how can I write to you while your wife opens your letters? The thing is impossible. And—hang it!—when we want to have a jolly night, how are you to be got at, if your wife sees all your letters? For her sake, as well as for your own, then, you shouldn't allow it."

Pursey, accordingly, ventured one morning to suggest that, as he did not see the letters that came to his wife, he thought she should restrain herself from opening his. To this proposition the wife replied that her husband was perfectly welcome to see every line she received, and that it was his own fault if he did not; and that, as she had always opened his letters hitherto, she should for the future. Henry met this assertion with a positive command that his letters be delivered to him unopened. This provoked a truly conjugal dialogue, and the two parted with mutual assurances of profound hatred. The bosom of Mrs. Pursey heaved with indignation, and, having turned the matter over in her mind, she came to the conclusion that she had never been so grossly insulted before, and that she had made a wretched mistake in selecting for a husband the man whose hated name she bore. And then her thoughts turned to Pursey the lover, to Henry Pursey the devout worshipper at her feet, and she wept, and wished their courtship would come back again. She went to her bed-room and unpacked her wedding garments, and cried over them, and thought of the day when she pronounced the fatal "I will." Presently a postman's knock resounded through the house, and Mrs. Pursey started at the sound. She had resolved upon maintaining her right to open her husband's letters—at least some semblance of his past confidence should yet be hers.

The letter was marked immediate, and ran as follows:—

"MY DEAR HARRY,—I wish to see you immediately on the most important business. The Overland Mail is in, and by it I have a letter from my uncle: the dilatory old ruffian excuses himself from sending any remittance per this post, and promises a double supply by the next. This is extremely unfortunate, inasmuch as the bill to which you were kind enough to attach your name for me becomes due the day after to-morrow. You know me too well to imagine that I would allow any harm to come to you if I could possibly avoid it. Keily, one cannot place the least confidence in relations; they are so deuced crooked. Pray meet me to-morrow at Perkins's: I think I can arrange matters to our mutual satisfaction. Assuring you that I would make any sacrifice rather than allow you to be saddled with my bill, I am, as ever, dear Harry,

"JULIUS MACFUM."

"I would not mention the matter to Mrs. Pursey. Women do not understand these matters. Perhaps it is a great blessing that they do not.—J. M."

Mrs. Pursey had but the most indistinct notion of the nature of a bill. All she did know upon the subject was that it was some awful instrument that worried men to death. She now fully appreciated Henry's reasons for withdrawing his confidence from her; and she made up her mind to this, namely, that in married life confidence and truth are synonymous, and that secretive-ness foreshadows wrong.

(To be continued.)

### THE GROTTO AT OATLANDS PARK.

At sixteen miles and a half from the metropolis the South-Western Railway crosses the beautiful domain of Oatlands, which has been a place of celebrity for some three centuries and a half. One of its noble possessors, Henry, Duke of Newcastle, enlarged the park, made great plantations, formed an ornamental piece of water, and constructed a Grotto at a cost, it is said, of £40,000. The property lies in the parish of Weybridge, at about half a mile from the railway station; and advantage has been taken of this locality, by consent of the present proprietors of the estate, to render the Grotto tributary to a charitable purpose. Yesterday (Friday), this curious work of art was opened for exhibition—the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the support of the Parochial Schools; and the exhibition will be continued throughout to-day (Saturday).

The railway ride from the great town is pleasant, but short. Our agreeable companion, Felix Summerly, says:—"Weybridge offers scenery more varied than any other spot within the same distance from the metropolis. Hills almost as steep as mountains at the south of the line—the park of Oatlands—meadows towards Chertsey—the Thames, ever sparkling, musical, peaceful, yet animating. Years of acquaintance have not exhausted its beauties, or made them stale."

Below the brow of the terrace, nearly in the middle of Oatlands Park, is the large sheet of water, chiefly supplied by the ground springs; and, from the judicious management exercised in its formation, it is made to appear as though connected with the Thames, and crossed in the distance by Walton Bridge. A delightful, walk through the shrubby leads to the romantic Grotto we have mentioned and illustrated. It was constructed by three persons (a father and his two sons),

who are reported to have been employed in the work several years. It consists of several apartments and passages, of the most elaborate execution: the walls and vaultings of the lower passages inlaid in various devices with coloured spars, and minerals, and shells; the upper parts wholly composed of coral rock, united with wonderful skill. The upper room has a dome of some height; and here the artificial stalactites, formed of satin spar, are of a large size, and made to depend with extreme art and elegance from the roof. In this room are fine specimens of corals, conches, spars, and minerals. It was here that George IV., when Prince of Wales, entertained his select friends with a sumptuous supper. Here also are preserved the Chinese chairs, the covers of the cushions of which were worked by the hands of the lamented Duchess of York, who in this beautiful apartment used to spend great part of her time. Round about are seen the tombs of her favourite dogs; all of whom, to the number of 50 or 60, have their separate monumental tablets; whilst to "Julia" and others, especial favourites, complimentary verses are inscribed. In the bath-room is the fine copy in statuary marble, life-size, of the Venus of the Baths, and a terra-cotta of the Infant Hercules. In the hermitage is a terra-cotta of the Struggling Faun, and a fine statue of Ceres, carved in wood. There is, also, an ossuarium from Pompeii, and a seat formed with inlaid marble from the mausoleum of Akbar Khan at Agra. At the entrance to the upper room is a specimen of brain coral, of remarkable dimensions.

The Grotto is a magnificent work of its kind; and in the last century, when such things were popular, it must have been much admired: it is, however, in too *rococo* taste to afford high gratification in the present day.

Oatlands first became a Royal property in 1538, when Henry VIII. received it in exchange for the Tandridge manor and estates in this county. Queen Elizabeth was at Oatlands in 1599; and again in 1602, when she is said to have shot with a cross-bow in the paddock. Anne of Denmark, consort of James I., was also some time resident at Oatlands, and had an apartment erected here, called the silk-worm room. Charles I. granted the estate for life to his Queen Henrietta Maria; and their youngest son, Henry, created Duke of Gloucester, was born here in 1640, and was hence styled Henry of Oatlands. In Manning and Bray's "Surrey" is a bird's-eye view of the palace as it appeared "about the time of Queen Elizabeth," presenting a curious assemblage of embattled gateways, octagonal turrets, gable roofs, and ornamental chimneys. Most of these buildings were destroyed, and the land was disparked, during the Interregnum; but, after the restoration of Charles II., the Queen Dowager regained possession of Oatlands, in the dilapidated state to which it had been reduced. We have not space to trace the property to the Earl of Lincoln, who formed the gardens about the year 1725; and he, most probably, erected on the terrace the house which was destroyed by fire in 1733, whilst the late Duchess of York was resident there. In 1768, the estate passed to Henry, Duke of Newcastle, who, in 1794, disposed of it to the Duke of York.

After his Royal Highness' decease, in 1827, the Oatlands property was sold to Edward Hughes Ball Hughes, Esq., who in 1823 had been married to Mlle. Mercandotti, the celebrated opera dancer. Mr. Ball Hughes and his lady resided here for some time, but afterwards retired to the Continent; and the property was then let to Lord Francis Egerton (the Earl of Ellesmere), whose holding has expired. The park of Oatlands originally contained about 600 acres, and had also about 150 acres of arable and meadow land pertaining to it; but the Duke of York's entire property here was increased by purchases, and allotments awarded under inclosure acts, and comprised a demesne of nearly 3000 acres. The mansion at Oatlands was built for the Duke by Holland, and John Carter, the "architectural antiquary."

### THE FETE AT BOULOGNE.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

If any doubts existed as to the state of French gaiety since the exciting events of the Republic, a visit to Boulogne during the past week would have been quite sufficient to have dispelled them. The only matter for regret in the affair of the *Fête* has been that it was not made sufficiently known in England, until within a day or two of its coming off; as it would have afforded our compatriots one of the most available chances of seeing French character and customs, at a small outlay of time and money, that has occurred in our recollection.

Childish and unmeaning a great deal of it has certainly been; and in the run of the minor sports far beneath what the humblest village festival in England could have put forth: but at the same time there has been an immense deal to see that was really very interesting and characteristic; especially to those who, not having visited France before, had become as well acquainted, through the journals of the last six months, with the "Garde National," "Garde Mobile," "lampions," "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité," the Republic, "Mourir pour la Patrie," "rappels," and other matters, as the French themselves.

There has been an enormous influx of English visitors. To those who arrived by the late London boats, it was a matter of exceeding difficulty to procure bobs; and hapless travellers might be seen wandering about with their carpet-bags in their hands, not knowing for a certainty where they were to lay their heads. This was owing chiefly to the enormous influx of the Parisian National Guard, who arrived on Sunday.

The first sight of the town, on Sunday morning, was exceedingly attractive and cheerful. Hundreds of tricoloured flags were fluttering from the windows of the buildings in all directions, diversified with gaily-painted paper lanterns, for the intended illumination. At the English houses, the good old Union Jack waved steadily and with great importance, amongst its lighter companions, looking like a flag not to be insulted in any manner; although perfectly ready to take its share in the general festivities, as a lion would join in the sports of a party of "smaller deer," and, at the same time, prepared to brave as many additional thousands of years of battles and breezes as its bunting would last out for. Besides these flags, there were Italian and Dutch standards hung from some of the houses, tenanted by people of those nations; and in the harbour all the large vessels were fully dressed with their signals, including the South-Eastern Company's boats, one or two private yachts, and Mr. Baldwin's beautiful express steamer, the *Ondine*, which, with the *City of Boulogne*, were especial objects of attraction to the Parisians, several of whom had never even seen the sea before, nor any steamer larger than the scuffing affairs that contrive, somehow or another, to go up and down the Seine from Paris.

The streets of the town—nearly all of them—were decorated in an amazingly pretty manner. All along the kerbs posts were set up about twelve feet high, wreathed with foliage, and each surmounted by a tricoloured flag. From these festoons of flowers and evergreens depended, from the centre of which hung a wreath or a coloured lantern. At particular points, elegant triumphal arches were erected, and several houses were distinguished by particular decorations, such as allegorical transparencies, emblematical devices formed of flowers, and "hommages" of all sorts to every person and thing that could be thought of. All these, coupled with the crowds of people, fish-women in their bright red petticoats and white caps, guards in every kind of uniform, Parisians, male and female, visitors and country folk, formed quite an entertainment enough for the day. All this mass set in one current towards the Capéture bridge, by which the National Guard were to enter Boulogne from the terminus of the Amiens Railway. They were received with great flashing of arms, waving of flags, and unceasing rattling of drums; but the French cannot get up a good hearty cheer. They bawl the "Girondin Hymn" in all sorts of keys, and shout "Vive la République!" with more or less enthusiasm; but a stirring "Hurrah!" such as we hear when the Queen passes the betting stand at Ascot (and, in fact, anywhere else), or the popular candidate appears on the hustings of a metropolitan polling-place, is quite beyond their power to achieve. During the whole of Sunday, trains and boats brought fresh visitors; the London steamer, however, which left town at one in the morning, not arriving until many hours after its proper time, missing the tide altogether, in consequence of the dense fog in the river. At night, "Lucia di Lammermoor" was given at the Theatre; and several balls took place at the different public places. Of these, the most characteristic was the one at the Canal des Tintilleries. It was given in the open air, between two long rows of trees, and was free to any one who chose to dance. Against every tree a *lampion* was hung, and at either end was a grand temporary buffet, or refreshment room, with cut-glass chandeliers, large mirrors, and chairs and tables. In the centre was a capital brass band, high up on a platform. There must have been 500 or 600 persons dancing here, all of whom were of the class popularly called "the people;" and they were enjoying themselves beyond measure, yet their deportment was characterised by the extreme of propriety and politeness.

In the town the *cafés* were all crowded, the streets still filled, and many of the *lampions* lighted; and the turmoil continued until long after the ordinary time observed at Boulogne in general for going to bed.

MONDAY.

This morning early, the drums, which are certainly the staple articles of French produce, began beating, and all the town was alive again. The first excitement was a review of the National Guard on the Porte, extending from the *douane* to the commencement of the Rue de l'Écu, the staff taking up its position just below Merridew's library. To Englishmen this sight was certainly very novel. Most of them had bouquets and little flags stuck in the muzzles of their guns; and, when tired of standing in the ranks, they lighted their short pipes, or cigars, with great composure, and dropped into any attitude that best suited their taste.

The great attraction, however, was on the sands, where jumping in sacks and donkey-races were to take place—sports apparently new to the natives, judging from the intense delight they manifested at witnessing them. The "course" was kept by the National Guards, who also were the directors of the sports; and stands were erected for the spectators, similar to those we see on our race-courses, but slighter built; indeed, most of the temporary erections were of the lightest description—of a lath-and-batten or kind of material, that threatened every instant to give way under the weight of spectators; and, indeed, in the arch in the Grande Rue, an accident of this kind occurred on Tuesday, to which we shall allude presently.

The best situation for viewing these pastimes was on the heights that rise from the sands. These are formed of broken ground; and from the springs having percolated the cliff, landslips have taken place, which have in time formed a series of grassy platforms, and hereon were crowds of people sitting. This had a good effect, as the groups rose one above another; indeed, the entire scene was very animated. A regatta of small sailing-boats was taking place on the sea: the day was supremely beautiful: the vessels were covered with fluttering flags of every shape and hue; and the most pleasing relief was formed to the masses of people by the scarlet dresses of the mariners' wives and the glittering helmets of the mounted guards, who cantered about and gave orders, as though they were at a Review, and the entire fate of the army depended upon their exertions.

When this finished, the whole of the populace moved off towards the theatre,

which was opened at three o'clock gratuitously, with a drama familiar to us on the English stage, as "Théâtre, or the Orphan of Geneva." It is needless to say that every seat was occupied as soon as the stream of people, entering two and two, could settle down; and here, with the greatest delight, they strolled and sweltered for two or three hours, turning out in the bright sunlight, at the conclusion of the performance, blinking and excited, and then once more swarming about the streets, finding it impossible to tear themselves away from such promise of brilliant festivity, at all events, if there was actually nothing going on at that precise time.

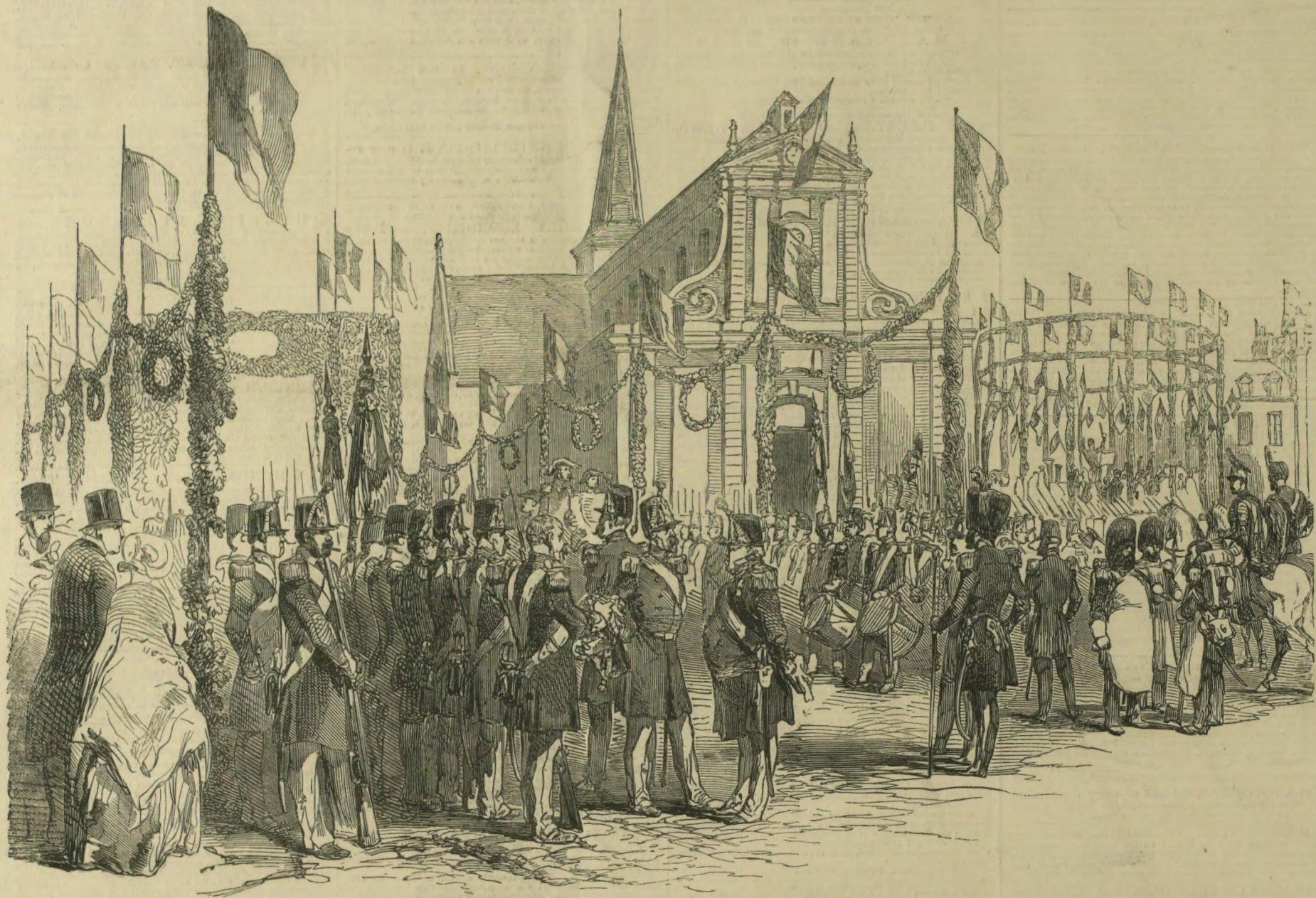
Certainly unrestrained idle enjoyment was the order of the day. Some convivial *machands* closed their shops altogether. Others left their wares apparently to chance, or the honesty of passers-by, and walked coolly off to stare and gape with the rest. It was of no use ordering anything, or expecting that any commission previously given would be attended to. The wives were looking out of their windows, calling a paper lantern "Superbe!" and an old yew tree, with its root cut to a point, and rammed into the *trottoir*, "Charmant!" whilst the husbands, most gorgeous in their National Guard uniforms, were crowding into the *cafés* and *estaminets* as the dusk drew on, playing billiards, "fraternising"—which is another name here for standing unlimited "goes" of drinks—and screaming *argot* choruses with an endless number of verses, or bawling the perpetual "Hymn of the Girondins" in such a glorious spirit of happiness, that it became doubtful whether they would really "die for their country" or do anything else that might tend in any way to interrupt their enjoyment.

There was no interregnum of tranquillity. All day long the people wandered about the streets, round and round, and round again, never able to get rid of their enthusiasm at the ornamental appearance of the town. And this went on until eleven o'clock, when a *grand bal paré* was to take place at the theatre. The house is a little larger than the Adelphi; and, on this occasion, the interior had been fitted up since the conclusion of the day's performance. The pit was boarded over, as at our promenade concerts, the stage was fitted up very tastefully with trophies and tricoloured banners; and a pretty effect was produced, in the illumination, by edging the canopy of the dress circle, all round, with globular lamps of glass, about four inches in diameter, semi-transparent, and painted with much taste in devices of flowers, arabesques, figures, &c. The company arrived about eleven o'clock, the first visitors being the wives of the mariners, in their striking costumes, on the arms of the National Guards. The boxes in the meantime filled with well-dressed visitors. After the women had danced a quadrille, they retired, and then went round to the company, with small reticules, making a collection *pour les matheux*; indeed, this was constantly going on at all the public places. The ladies then went down into the arena, and the general dancing began and was kept up until a late hour.

TUESDAY.

The drums, as usual, were at it early—in fact, the last reveller was almost beaten to bed by their noise; and about nine o'clock all the battalions marched down to the sands, where was shooting at the target for various





THE FETE AT BOULOGNE.—CONCERT IN THE PLACE D'ALTON, AND ARCH IN THE GRAND PLACE.

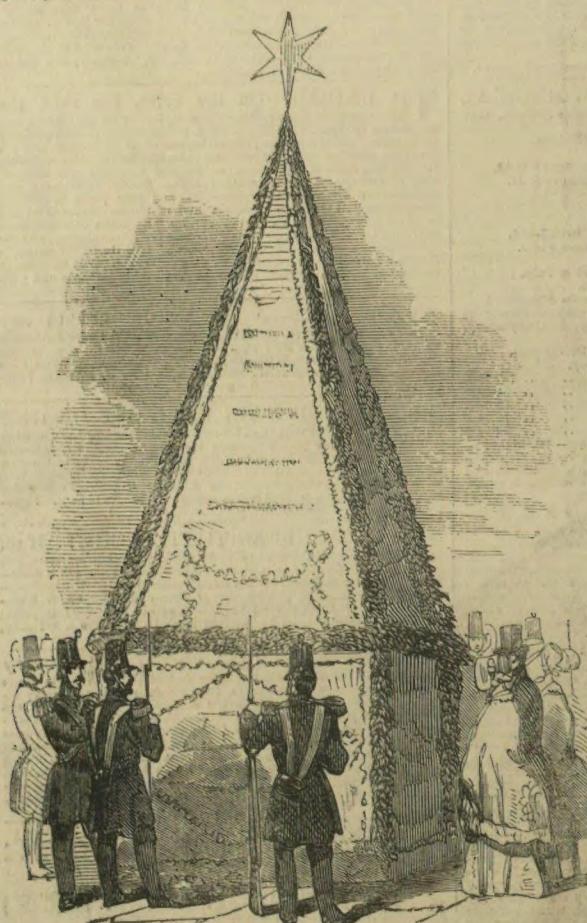
(Continued from page 190.)  
 sand people all dancing at once was presented; the spirit being caught up in the country round the column amongst the visitors and country-people. The spectacle at this time was bewildering, and alone worth everything else that had been seen. It is impossible, also, to conceive the fine effect of the bands. The perfect forest of ophicleides, trombones, and cornets, rising on the steps, gave forth such mighty music that the clash could be distinctly heard at Boulogne; and seen from the rampart of the old upper town the reddened haze

much prettier effect than our illumination lamps; but they diffuse no light; the two combined would be perfect. As it was, however, the long lines of coloured stars, spheres, and baskets were very beautiful; and several hints might have been taken for giving our general illuminations a more picturesque appearance, and improving on the dull crowns, and V's and A's so long tolerated.

The streets were densely thronged; but the crowd was all flowing towards the Tintilleries—a sort of garden about the size of Vauxhall—where the ball (at ten sous entrance) was to take place. This sight was in itself as curious as all the rest. It might, however, have been considerably improved by a little more attention to the lighting. The gas had been contracted for, and the contractor appeared to have been as anxious as he could to make a good thing of it, for the jets were very few and far between. But this made no difference to the dancers. Everybody was in motion—even some whom one would have imagined the exertions at the column had already settled; and all classes joined in the ball. Two old

English ladies caused much merriment by the energy with which they footed it, amongst the young *grisettes* and *poissardes*. There were two fine bands, which relieved one another, and every accommodation for refreshment, which was, however, principally confined to *banaroises*, coffee, and lemonade. This was the last event in the programme. Like a bang to a firework, it concluded the effect; and then, but not until an advanced hour, the lamps were extinguished, and Boulogne was once more as quiet as the still lively patriotism of its various companies allowed it to be.

(We have described the large Engraving. The accompanying Obelisk was of pure white, with the angles formed of small twigs of yew, and the names of the Generals who were killed during the late Revolution inscribed on it. This Obelisk was placed nearly at the top of the street, opposite the Post-Office, and had a most imposing effect, although at variance with the gaiety of the Grand Rue.)



OBELISK IN THE RUE DES VIEILLARDS.

that surrounded the column, caused by the sunset falling on the clouds of dust created by the dancers, was equally striking. Jullien, with his *Concerts Monstres*, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, is the only person who could give even the faintest idea of this extraordinary picture. They danced on the hot asphalt of the column, and turf without, with equal vigour; they danced in the fields, along the roads, and across the downs overlooking Wimille; they danced in the sun or in the shade, and, for aught we know, may be dancing now, for when we left, at half-past 6, there were no signs of concluding.

Amongst all this it was pleasant to see the marked respect and good feeling exhibited everywhere towards the English. The cry of "Vive l'Angleterre!" was as popular everywhere as "Vive la République!" and they appeared unable to be too pressing towards our countrymen to have a glass of wine with them, or too gratified when the challenge was accepted. "You are all good fellows," said one of the Sixth Legion to us, as we discussed a bottle of champagne together, "and shelter all the unlucky ones that the other nations are afraid to receive. Vive l'Angleterre!" And then regretting they did not know "God save the Queen," they all chorused "Mourir pour la Patrie" again, which they hoped would do as well, being "a grand patriotic song."

The illuminations commenced as soon as it was dusk, and at 9 o'clock the appearance of the Grand Rue was like a scene of some enchanted city in a fairy tale, during one of those grand contemporaneous festivals that always welcomed the returns of the younger princes from their adventures. The *lampions* have a



THE GROTTO IN OATLANDS PARK.—(SEE PAGE 190.)